



Tomorrow

Down on the farm  
Ways and means  
of England's  
country squires  
Wearing well  
Alessandra Ferri  
in fashion  
by Fortuny  
From Russia with love  
The appeal of  
Gorbachov  
in the West  
State of play  
John Woodcock on  
England's progress  
in the fourth Test

## Portfolio

Over £20,000 of Times Portfolio competition prize money was won at the weekend. The weekly prize of £20,000 went to Mr Derek Bosher of Henfield, West Sussex, and the daily prize of £2,000 to Mr Alan Fulton, of Hythe, Southampton. Today another £2,000 can be won. Portfolio list, page 16; rules and how to play, information service, back page.

## Castro fails to incite debt revolt

Latin American leaders spurned an appeal by President Castro of Cuba to ignore their \$360 billion foreign debts, which he described as a cancer. Mexico's President said repudiation was out of the question, and Brazil's leader said the debt was not an ideological weapon. Page 6

## Where police rape and mug

Mexican police on the beat are also on the prowl. Locals and foreigners suffer alike as they mug, rob and rape, earning a reputation as the country's principal law-breakers with a complete inability to investigate crime. Page 6

## Design coup for Burton

Department store design will be the keynote now that the Burton Group has won its £570 million battle for Debenhams. House of Fraser, which fiercely contested the Burton bid, is likely to sell its Debenhams stake. Pages 2, 15

## Todd defiant

Mr Ron Todd, leader of the Transport and General Workers' Union has made clear his total opposition to pre-strike ballots. Page 2

## Dole crackdown

The government is expected to increase the number of social security fraud investigators to discover dole claimants who are working. Back page

## JMB affair

Mr Thatcher has rejected Dr David Owen's call for a public inquiry into the Johnson Matthey Bankers affair. Page 2

## Festival curtains

The Kremlin survived the Moscow Youth Festival but many of the Western visitors had proved a strain. Page 4

## After the bomb

Forty years after the bomb was dropped on Japan, David Watts reports on Hiroshima's grim legacy. Page 6

## Leader, page 15

Letters: On IRA film, from Mr J. Evered, and others; dropped net charges, from Mr L. Boudier; ritual slaughter, from the Rev A. L. Birbeck, and Prebendar, R. H. Hill. Leading articles: Joining EMS; Welfare Payments; Features, pages 10-12

## Cost of nuclear-free zone

Israel's new exodus: BT's watchdog left in the cold; the J. Paul Getty trust is getting its share; Pamela Stephenson lives on. Obituaries, page 14

## Sam Wooding, Mr George Ratcliffe, the Right Rev Robert Riddick

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# Blacks vote to strike in S Africa mines

Black miners in South Africa moved towards confrontation with their Government yesterday by giving notice of an indefinite strike at gold and coal mines from August 25.

The stoppage could practically halt gold output, which accounts for half of the country's export earnings, and seriously disrupt coal production. Page 15

A decision by the organisers to ban disabled South African athletes from future Stoke Mandeville paraplegic games was strongly attacked by Conservative MPs.

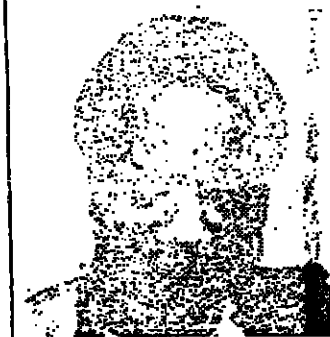
From Ray Kenaedy, Johannesburg

Black miners in South Africa voted yesterday for a head-on confrontation with the Government when they gave notice of a strike at gold and coal mines and gave three-day ultimatum for the lifting of the two-week state of emergency.

They also threatened to call a national strike halting all mining production if Mr P. W. Botha, the state president, pursued the threat to repatriate 1.5 million black migrant workers if economic sanctions are applied against South Africa.

The strike could have a crippling effect on the South African economy, which is already in its worst depression for 50 years and suffering from the falling Rand and the mounting threat of disinvestment and economic sanctions. While the direct effect of the strike on exports will be gradual, it will have immediate impact on business confidence, both home and internationally.

The National Union of Mineworkers set August 25 as the starting date for an indefinite strike at 18 gold mines and 11 collieries on which it is recognized.



Mr Ramaphosa, worried about employers' reaction

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, the union's general secretary, said it was giving the Chamber of Mines the employers' body, until August 24 to make "realistic" pay offers. "After August 25, we won't be open to any offers," he said.

The union leaders believe a strike will hit 70 per cent of the country's gold mines, which earn more than 50 per cent of South Africa's export income, and 20 per cent of coal mines.

The union has rejected a chamber offer of pay rises between 14 and 19 per cent and is demanding a 22 per cent across-the-board increase.

But the threat of an immediate clash with the government loomed to give it a 72-hour ultimatum, starting from today, to lift the state of emergency, failing which it will call for boycotts of all white businesses in the mining towns.

Many of the mining towns on the East and West Rand within a 40-mile radius of Johannesburg came under areas covered by the state of emergency and boycott organizers could fall foul of the sweeping powers the authorities have invoked. The number of arrests under emergency regulations was given yesterday by the police as 1,412, of whom 31 were detained during the weekend. So far, 114 people have been freed.

The strike decision was taken at a NUM rally in Welkom in the Orange Free State and was approved unanimously by 450 voting delegates and was applauded by 12,000 union members. Mr Ramaphosa said.

The rally was an effective demonstration of the two-year-old union's increasing strength. Turn to back page, col 2

## MPs attack ban on disabled athletes

A team of disabled South African athletes flew home from Britain last night after hearing that they had been banned from the Stoke Mandeville paraplegic games because of their country's apartheid policies.

The 21 South Africans, including one black person, were said to be "very upset" by the decision and were the first to leave Stoke Mandeville last night after the closing ceremony of this year's event.

The ban, introduced by the council of the International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation, followed anti-apartheid demonstrations at last Monday's opening ceremony, attended by the Princess of Wales. Four countries also boycotted the games because of South African participation.

There was immediate condemnation of the move by conservative MPs. Mr Nicholas Winter, MP for Macclesfield, called it "absolutely despicable" while Mr John Carlisle, Tory MP for Luton North and secretary of the all-party British South Africa parliamentary group, said the

decision showed "incredible weakness and an assumption" by David Winnick, Labour MP for Walsall North, said: "It was the South Africans who first brought sport into politics and they most accept the consequences."

The games council had decided that it was in the interests of the future of international paraplegic wheelchair sport that South African teams be barred "while present circumstances prevail".

The action was taken with "great regret," but was seen as "vital" for the survival of the event.

Mr Marion Fourie, the South African team manager, commented: "The team is very upset. The motto of the international Stoke Mandeville games federation is 'sport, friendship and unity'."

"We feel it is a crack in the wall for this federation. The South Africans won 36 medals at last week's games, which were boycotted by teams from the United States, Canada, Zimbabwe and Trinidad."

The closeness of the margin can be attributed to the fact that Cram had to run the second half of the race without pace makers or serious challengers. Cram said after the race: "It was a very, very tough race."

Mr Michele Alboreto, of Italy, won the West German motor racing grand prix at Nürburgring to extend his lead over the Frenchman, Alain Prost, in the

The tank crew got lost as darkness was falling. It was cold, rainy and foggy and they were running out of vodka. Since rations had been cut as part of a Soviet campaign against alcoholism.

Around 9pm the tank drove into a village where the only pub was still open. The crew parked in a shed behind the building and went into the pub as it was about to close up.

Yesterday he said the episode occurred during Warsaw Pact exercises in Czechoslovakia last year. He only learned of the incident in a letter from reliable sources brought to him by "friend" three weeks ago. Mr Filip's article quoted a report by police in eastern Bohemia.

The soldiers had money for one bottle of vodka, but got three more after the tank commander plunked down his gold wedding-ring.

At 11.15, the crew was spotted leaving the pub with two cases of vodka and more than 6lb of herring and pickles.

The men were found slumbering in a forest two days later. They told local authorities and Soviet military police they did not know what had happened to the tank. The first clue turned up 10 days later, when the head of a metal-recycling plant said he had just bought a large amount of high-



The Queen Mother leaving church at Sandringham with the Queen and Princess Margaret

## Rail official questioned after crash

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

The head-on collision between two trains in southwest France on Saturday, which killed at least 35 people and left another 48 injured, may have been the result of human error.

Officials said that M Yves Salens, the acting stationmaster at the little station of Assier at the time of the crash, had been held for about 24 hours for questioning in connection with the accident.

Meanwhile, the number of dead continued to rise yesterday as rescue workers toiled to extricate the engine of the Paris-Capdenac express from where it was embedded in the engine and first coach of the local Rodez to Brive train.

The accident occurred on a single-line track at Assier, a deserted rural station between Brive and Assier.

M Salens, aged 37, is understood to have given the order for the local train to proceed up the line from Assier without having first verified that the Paris express, running 14 minutes late, had passed.

According to media reports, M Salens realized his error and tried to telephone up the line to the next station to halt the train. He received no reply.

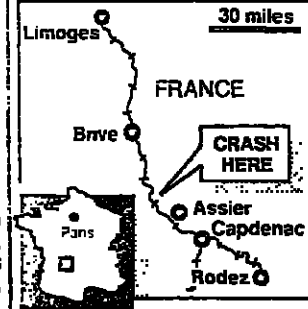
On this stretch of single-line track, as on several in France, there is no automatic system for stopping trains between stations in an emergency.

At Paul Quilès, the Minister for Transport, who visited the scene, ordered an inquiry to report within 48 hours; he said the public had a right to know the reasons for this dramatic accident.

The express is understood to have been travelling at around 50mph when it hit the local train, the front coach of which caught fire on impact.

Witnesses described scenes of horror and confusion, with bodies flung out on impact hanging in trees and strewn about.

Continued on back page, col 5



Limoges 30 miles

FRANCE  
Brive  
Assier  
Capdenac  
Rodez

The South Africans won 36 medals at last week's games, which were boycotted by teams from the United States, Canada, Zimbabwe and Trinidad.

world championship to five points.

Mr Paul Schockemöhle, of West Germany, won the individual European showjumping championship for the third time in succession. He achieved his unique treble on Deister and recaptured Britain's John Whitaker to third place.

Sport, pages 17-21

## Thatcher's thinking unclear, says BBC Ulster chief

By Nicholas Timmins

The Government needs to clarify its thinking over who is an elected politician and who is a terrorist in Northern Ireland, Mr James Hawthorne, BBC controller in Ulster said yesterday.

It could not rely on aphorisms such as "starving terrorists" which failed to describe the intricacies of the Northern Ireland problem, he said.

He defended the programme, *At the Edge of the Union* as "important", "very revealing" and one which "certainly does not sanitise terrorism". It deals in part with Mr Martin McGuinness, an elected Sinn Féin representative who also has convictions for IRA membership in the Republic of Ireland.

The Prime Minister, he said, "made the point very strongly that these people can air their views in the Northern Ireland Assembly, that they do not need to be on programmes". But she knew that Sinn Féin had refused to take up its seats in the assembly.

The same was true, however, of the moderate Social Democratic and Labour Party. "Is she saying by the same reasoning that we shouldn't allow John Hume and the SDLP on the air?" he asked.

His comments on the BBC's *What This Weekend* came as Lady Faulkner, one of the BBC governors who decided to withdraw the Ulster programme, denied charges of double standards after it was disclosed that she had hosted a party to open a new radio

station in Northern Ireland to which Mr McGuinness was invited.

"He is an elected representative of an officially constituted parliamentary party," she said. "As such he has a perfect right to attend a public or semi-public function." She had objected to the film as it showed Mr McGuinness as "domesticated, sanitized and a rather likeable sort of chap".

"The side of his character which is represented by the fact that he advocated the use of the Armalite as well as the ballot box was not shown."

Meanwhile argument continued over how far the BBC had followed its own guidelines in making the programme.

Mr Hawthorne said that "categorically nothing went wrong" and that the issue was in any case a red herring.

Some BBC governors, however, continued to say that failure to follow the guidelines was central to their decision against the programme, one describing Mr Hawthorne's comments as "quite extraordinary".

The BBC's board of management meets today with the director-general, Mr Alisdair Milne, in the chair for the first time since the dispute blew up.

Independent Television News said last night that it was seeking legal advice on the decision by its journalists to walk out on Wednesday in support of the BBC staff.

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Continued on back page, col 2

Adam's arrest demanded, page 2

## Ugandan guerrillas demand more say

From Richard Dowden, Kampala

Negotiations continued yesterday over the formation of a cabinet in Uganda with Mr Yoweri Museveni the guerrilla leader, still holding out for more say in the future of the country.

The fact that Mr Museveni is not in Kampala yet makes negotiations more protracted. He is said to be arriving in Africa shortly.

Mr Paulo Muwanga, the Prime Minister, has told other Ugandan leaders that he is in contact with Mr Museveni's organization, the National Resistance Movement, but in Nairobi an NRM spokesman has denied that negotiations are taking place.

Yesterday a Democratic MP said that Mr Muwanga was being "very conciliatory" and that he was convinced the new government genuinely intended to bring all Ugandan political organizations into government, including the NRM.

The committee negotiating with Mr Muwanga is chaired by the vice-chairman of the Democratic Party and has been in an almost continuous series of meetings since the middle of last week.

The NRM's guerrilla wing, the National Resistance Army, has been fighting against the Obote Government since 1981. General Okello has urged guerrillas to come out of the bush, lay down their arms and support the new government and there have been reliable reports that guerrillas are fraternizing with government troops outside the capital.

Meanwhile, another guerrilla organization, the National Patriotic Movement, held a surprise rally near Kampala on Saturday and a man describing himself as the guerrilla's commissioner urged support for the new government.

The leader of the organization, Mr Andrew Kayunga, left Uganda in 1983 and has lived in the United States since.

A Red Cross spokesman said yesterday that between 200 and 300 people had been injured in Kampala during the coup but would not put a figure on the death toll.

The three main hospitals in Kampala are functioning and medical supplies and the Ministry of Health are intact.

The British High Commission has confirmed that a Briton, Mrs Patel, was killed during the coup. She was hit in the back by a stray bullet. About 600 Britons are known to have remained in Uganda.

Some journalists have arrived in Kampala by road but a BBC team hired a plane after being told by a member of the military council to come to the Entebbe airport.

As their aircraft approached the airport, however, soldiers manning anti-aircraft guns were put on alert. The BBC team was told the airport was closed and that they would be shot down if they tried to land.

## Rain fails to spoil royal day

By Robin Young

It was not only rain that poured down on Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother's 85th birthday yesterday but good wishes too as Britain's most glorious great-grandmother defied the weather to bask in the sunshine of her admirers' affection.

The heavens opened as the Queen Mother, accompanied by the Queen and Princess Margaret, left her church of St Mary Magdalene, Sandringham, after attending morning service with villagers and estate workers.

The Queen Mother, dressed in a light blue dress, and then Margaret collected her from the royal car.

The Queen Mother let the Queen and Princess Margaret put the cape over her and the umbrella stayed firmly on her left wrist as for twelve minutes she braved the rain to receive greetings, flowers and birthday cards from 77 children who had lined up to meet her.

The Sandringham organist, Mr Tony Pitt-Savage, struck up *Happy Birthday to You* in an amplified fortissimo and the crowd of 6,000 outside raised their umbrellas high, took up the theme and cheered.

The Queen laughed as her mother accepted bunches of flowers from the children, with a smile and a word for each, reducing her daughters to the role of flower girls.

Ruth Lady Fermoy and the Dowager Viscountess Hambledon, ladies-in-waiting, Sir Frederick Ashton, the choreographer, the Queen Mother's

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# Transport workers' chief emphasizes opposition to pre-strike ballots

**By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter**

Mr Ron Todd, left-wing general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, today makes clear his outright opposition to pre-strike ballots.

Interviewed in the Institute of Personnel's journal, Mr Todd calculates that many companies would refuse to take court action under last year's Trade Union Act.

Mr Todd, who represents 1.5 million TGWU members, says: "We have said it is business as usual. We do not mean our members should go blindly over the top, where we have agreements they will be honoured, but we will oppose anyone who tries to insist that we have a pre-strike ballot."

"Some people say we are racing against a brick wall, but companies like Ford are professional enough to know they have to live with the unions. Obviously some companies will take us on: when they do, we

## Labour attacks policy critics

**By Philip Webster**  
**Political Reporter**

The Labour Party yesterday denounced the "hysterical" reactions of the opposition parties to its new partnership deal with the trade unions. The details of the partnership are due to be officially unveiled tomorrow by Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, and Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour leader.

Under plans drawn up in the document, *A New Partnership*, the Labour Party, the TUC and the Labour Party, the unions would have an important say in a Labour government, and during the weekend government ministers were able to launch a pre-emptive strike against it.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, led the attack by saying that it would be "terrifying" for Britain if a Labour government was elected which was committed to handing over power to Mr Arthur Scargill and other union leaders.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, said it would send a shudder of horror through the country, and Mr John Gummer, the Conservative Party Chairman, said it was "straight back to the winter of discontent, straight back to trade union rule".

Dr David Owen, the Social Democratic Party leader, weighed in with the claim that

## Container boost for pay-cut dockers

The port of Southampton, where dockers have accepted pay reductions and lower manning levels, is to increase its container business by between 8 and 10 per cent.

Norasia, the Hong Kong-based shipping group, is introducing new trade to the complex, which could mean an extra 20,000 containers a year will be handled.

Seven months ago the port was threatened with closure because companies were switching contracts to cheaper, more efficient ports such as Felixstowe.

Southampton dockers signed what almost amounted to a no-strike deal at the end of January after management closed the facility for three months rather than continue with old pay and manning levels.

The deal meant that the Transport and General Workers' Union had to accept a reduction of 300 men in the number of dockers to 700 in the port as a whole.

Workers took pay cuts of between £20 and £40 from the £270 a week they had been earning. They also accepted lower guaranteed rates when business was slack.

## Thatcher refuses JMB public inquiry

**By Peter Wilson-Smith**  
**Banking Correspondent**

The Prime Minister has rejected renewed calls for a public inquiry into the Johnson Matthey Bankers affair.

She made the Government's stance clear in reply to a letter last week from Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, in which he demanded a tribunal of inquiry to look into the bank's near-collapse. Such an inquiry was set up in 1978 to look into losses by the Crown Agents.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's letter has not been made public but she is reliably understood to have told Dr Owen that she did not see any need for a public inquiry.

Her letter accompanied a detailed response from Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor of the Bank of England, to further allegations from Dr Owen about problems within JMB's gold bullion dealing business. Dr Owen disclosed that two directors of JMB's New York bullion dealing operation had been dismissed last week.

The dismissals were confirmed by the Bank of England. But the Bank is firmly maintaining that they are unconnected with the £245 million possible losses which precipitated JMB's downfall, and a



Ireland (including seven Kehoe brothers) outpulled five other national teams to win the tug-of-war gold medal at Cophthall stadium, Barnet, on the final day of the World Games yesterday (Photograph: Chris Cole). Sport, page 18.

## Cuts lose £2bn VAT union says

**By Our Labour Reporter**

More than £2,000 million in VAT revenue is being forfeited by the State because of staff cuts in customs and excise, the biggest Civil Service union claims.

The estimated figure for the deficit has been released as part of a campaign by the Civil and Public Services Association, which has 100,000 members, to persuade the public of the Government's "gross mismanagement" of financial affairs and to galvanize its own members into industrial action over job losses.

A Whitehall spokesman yesterday put the estimated shortfall in VAT at £1.2 billion, but added that officials had prepared measures to reduce the figure.

Officials of the association calculate that more than two thirds of the 1.4 million traders registered for VAT - paying an estimated £18 billion a year - are late with their payments. That leaves £1.5 billion unpaid at any time, according to Miss Carol Bailey, the association's secretary for customs and excise.

About £179 million had to be written off last year and at present £367 million is owed by defaulting traders, Miss Bailey says.

Those figures together with the department's own estimate of its shortfall through the "black economy" - put at £400 million in its evidence to the public accounts committee in 1983 - show that about £2,000 million is being lost to Treasury coffers.

Union leaders are seeking support for an overtime ban and a work-to-rule in the department.

Talks are also to take place with the Society of Civil and Public Servants and the Civil Service Union on a withdrawal of co-operation from measures agreed with the department to combat the VAT backlog, the association's journal *Red Tape* reports.

Customs and excise said yesterday that the department is "doing its best" to reduce losses but record arrears had been created by union action in 1981.

The Finance Act would enable VAT officers to halve the deficit by 1988-89, it added.

## Speelman keeps chess lead but misses prize

**From Raymond Keene, Edinburgh**

Although grandmaster Jonathan Speelman still leads the Griverson Grant British Chess championship, he no longer has the chance to win the £10,000 Kleinwort Benson bonus prize for a score of 11 points from 11 games.

In round six, on Saturday, Speelman drew a sharply-contested game with international master Mark Hebden. In other top pairings, Mark Condie drew with grandmaster Murray Chandler, William Hartston drew with Daniel King and William Watson drew with grandmaster Tony Miles.

After six rounds, the leading scores are: Speelman 5½; Hebden, Condie, Chandler, Hartston, King, Johansen, Rogers, Watson and Miles 4½.

The British under-nine championship has been won by Steven Woodford with 6 points from six games from a field of 37. He comes from Cyril Jackson's School, Limehouse, London.

Meanwhile in Biel, Nigel Short, the British chess champion, lost his final game against the Dutch grandmaster Van der

## Compensation for jailed miner

A south Yorkshire miner has won an undisclosed out-of-court pay order after a magistrate's blunder landed him in a police cell for 12 hours.

Shawn Webster, aged 26, a miner at the Cottonwood colliery, near Barnsley, was put in cells after a Worksop magistrate mistakenly issued an arrest warrant for a fine imposed during the miners' strike which had been paid months earlier.

## IRA leadership claim Arrest of Adams demanded

**From Tim Jones, Belfast**

Security forces in Northern Ireland were sceptical about the report, unsupported by any verifiable fact, and said that last week the same newspaper had been stating that Mr Martin McGuinness was the Provisional IRA's chief of staff.

It is considered highly unlikely that the IRA would appoint as overall military commander a man with such a high public profile as Mr Adams, who is the best-known figure in Provisional Sinn Féin.

If the claims were true, and Mr Adams was to be arrested, it would leave both the military and political wings of the republican movement without a leader.

Although deeply involved in the republican movement, Mr Adams, who was elected a Westminster MP two years ago, has repeatedly denied being a

## Lesson for Ulster ministers

**By Tim Jones**

Security chiefs in Ulster winced last week when Mr Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, claimed the Provisional IRA was on the defensive and would be kept so until eradicated.

Although he qualified his remark by saying the "couple of hundred killers" still had the capacity to kill and destroy, they knew from experience it was a challenge the terrorists could not ignore.

Two huge car bombs, one in Ballynahinch, the other in Belfast, and Friday's attempt to murder a soldier on foot patrol in south Armagh, confirmed their suspicions that the Provisional IRA would demonstrate "its ability to strike at will".

Every time in the past when secretaries of state have made statements indicating that the IRA was on the run, the level of violence has increased. One high-level source said: "You would think someone would have told him never to make that claim."

The British Army has long since given up commenting on the likelihood of victory over the IRA. Its claim after internment in 1971 that it had broken the back of the organization was followed by 17 months of the bloodiest violence witnessed in the province. In that period, there were 12,386 shooting incidents, 2,404 bombings, and 641 deaths.

Although the level of violent incidents has dropped considerably since then - this year there have been 63 explosions, 139 shootings, and 37 deaths - security forces concede that the IRA has become a much leaner and more efficient murder machine.

In 1971, the terrorists carried out 197 bombings or shootings for each security force death. Today, they stage

Northern Ireland 1970 - 85

Explosions	Shootings	Deaths	Total	Army	UDR	RUC	Civilians
1970	153	213	25	43	5	2	23
1971	1,022	1,756	174	129	26	17	115
1972	1,382	10,830	467	108	8	13	171
1973	978	5,018	250	58	8	13	171
1974	685	3,206	216	28	7	15	186
1975	389	1,803	247	14	6	11	216
1976	766	1,508	297	14	15	23	245
1977	266	1,021	112	15	14	14	50
1978	455	755	81	14	7	10	50
1979	422	728	113	38	10	14	51
1980	280	642	76	8	9	9	50
1981	398	1,142	111	10	13	21	67
1982	220	547	57	21	7	12	57
1983	266	424	77	5	10	18	44
1984	193	334	64	9	10	8	37
1985	63	139	37	1	2	19	15

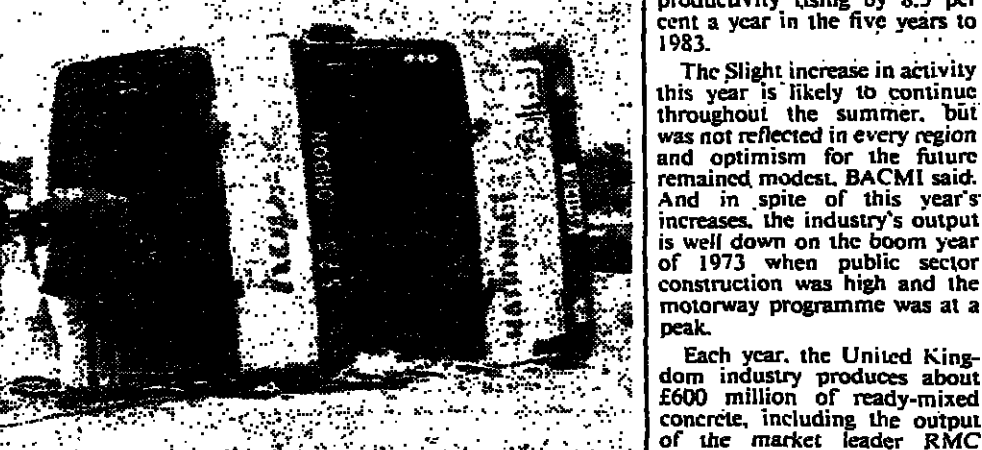
fewer than 20 incidents to achieve the same rate.

Faced with intense security, the IRA has reshaped its command structure since internment, when its strength then was estimated at between 1,500 and 2,000 "volunteers".

Now, security forces believe there are no more than 250 provisional IRA front-line combatants, totally dedicated to the pursuit of the "armed struggle".

The organization has been ruthless in forging its army, often knee-capping or "executing" people suspected of being informers. With increased technical expertise and tight discipline it has become a force respected as an enemy by the police and the Army.

As the IRA displayed in Brighton last year, it has its own technical experts capable of placing bombs timed to explode weeks or months later. It remains convinced that "one bomb in England is worth 50 in Ulster", which is why several prominent republicans are subject to exclusion orders preventing them from visiting the mainland to some sources, the Provisional IRA is split



The double-deck coach on its side on the A1(M) motorway, Co Durham.

## Crash driver due to retire

The driver of the coach which crashed at the weekend, killing a teenage girl and injuring 50 other passengers, was due to retire later this year.

Mr John Huddleston, aged 64, of Stargate, Ryton, Tyne-side, has been driving buses and coaches for about 30 years. Last night Mr Huddleston was still being treated for head and shoulder injuries.

Three elderly women are still in intensive care after the accident on the A1 (M) in Co Durham on Saturday in which

## Takeover heralds shopping revolution

**By Patricia Wheatcroft**

Burton's victory in its £576 million takeover battle for Debenhams will bring big changes in the high street.

Burton believes that retailing is about excitement and design, and its partner in the Debenhams project is one of the country's leading designers, Sir Terence Conran. They believe that they can revolutionize department-store retailing.

They believe that department stores should be able to generate a much bigger business on their top floors as on their ground floors, with the help of clever design. Their aim is to turn department stores into galleries: what amounts to vertical shopping centres. Sir Terence believes that if part of the store front is removed so that customers can circulate through the middle of the building, the store will increase its turnover instantly.

Burton's recent success has been based on chains such as Top Shop, Top Man and Dorothy Perkins, all catering for younger customers and providing them with fast, fashionable clothes. Debenhams, on the other hand, has catered for the over-thirties. Demographically, that is the market now destined for the fastest growth, and Mr Ralph Halpern chairman of Burton, wants to be ready to get his share of the older shoppers. Debenhams is the ideal vehicle.

Some changes will take place quickly. Mr Halpern and Sir Terence intend to give the stores a smart new look with better fittings and some new merchandise. Later they will begin to convert the first few floors into galleries.

Not every store is suitable for gallery treatment. Those which have listed frontages, such as Debenhams in Chester, would be unlikely to get planning approval for such radical development. But perhaps two-thirds of the 67 Debenhams stores will eventually be opened up this way, with the huge costs financed by Burton selling the property to investors and then leasing it back.

A few months ago Mr Halpern visited Japan where he was very impressed by department stores which had turned themselves into collections of little separate shops linked by style and ambience. Debenhams will probably carry representatives of all the Burton stores and a selection of other retailers. Sir Terence's Habitat Mothercare, has an option on one-fifth of the space.

Another name that will still feature large will be Harris furnishings, for Sir Philip Harris's company had joint trading arrangements with Debenhams which gave him almost a third of their floor-space.

In the longer term, the galleries could also be graced by FNAC, the French company that sells books, records and photographic equipment and in which Habitat Mothercare has recently acquired a 30 per cent holding.

Mr Halpern's retailing philosophy has already worked to the extent that Burton's sales per square foot are three times those of Debenhams.

Fraser stake, page 15

## Profit from construction materials after decline

**By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent**

Britain's aggregates industry, with products ranging from crushed rock to ready-mixed concrete, has returned to profitability in recent months after a long period of decline which has seen its workforce fall by 7,000.

Figures released for the first time for the entire industry by the British Aggregate Construction Materials Industries show that in the face of much-reduced construction activity, the £2 billion industry has undergone a transformation, with productivity rising by 8.5 per cent a year in the five years to 1983.

The slight increase in activity this year is likely to continue throughout the summer, but was not reflected in every region and optimism for the future remained modest, BACMI said. And in spite of this year's increases, the industry's output is well down on the boom year of 1973 when public sector construction was high and the motorway programme was at a peak.

Each year, the United Kingdom industry produces about £600 million of ready-mixed concrete, including the output of the market leader RMC which is not a BACMI member.

a similar value of coated materials - the "black top" used in road surfacing and £1,000 million of aggregates such as rock, sand and gravel.

The public sector, mostly local authorities, uses half of all construction aggregates and 18 per cent of ready-mixed concrete.

Aggregates companies are finding it increasingly difficult to win planning permission for new quarries and pits notably in the South-east, where many reserves have been exhausted. As a result, there is a rise in the amount of river and coastal water dredging which accounts for about 14 per cent of output.

BACMI has been at the forefront in calling for more government spending on the infrastructure. It says that with a more decrepit and congested road network, "even the most resourceful motorist may be happy to pay 5p more per gallon". This would generate another £300 million in revenue, six times more than was spent in 1983 on structural maintenance of trunk roads other than motorways, or enough to build 30 more local by-passes every year.

## PRODUCTION OF AGGREGATES FOR CONSTRUCTION

**er decline**

**ustrial Correspondent**

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**RESOURCES FOR CONSTRUCTION (million tonnes)**

Sand and gravel			Total
Sand	Gravel	Total	
30	31	61	88
38	38	76	113
48	46	94	140
53	57	110	148
53	59	112	202
55	61	116	211
62	60	120	256
63	68	133	231
64	73	137	227
51	59	110	208
48	53	99	193
48	56	102	201
49	54	103	201
45	52	96	199
41	48	89	181
42	49	91	184
48	55	103	213
(48)	(57)	(105)	(210)



Takeover  
herald  
shopping  
revolution

## Builders fight back against 'cowboys' after VAT change

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

A year after the Government imposed value-added tax on house extensions and alterations, small building firms are counting the cost of work which has gone to unregistered 'cowboy' builders.

In an attempt to outlaw the cowboys, the Building Employers' Confederation has introduced a guarantee scheme to give protection to house-holders.

The confederation is also urging local authorities and building societies to help to defeat the cowboys by giving grants and loans only to householders who use builders who are in a guarantee scheme.

Mr John Ray, of the confederation, said: "Many of the builders who in the past did improvements, alterations and extension work are now finding themselves hopelessly undercut by the cowboys. For the householder there is the attraction of a cheap price, which is understandable, but this market has virtually disappeared for the small, responsible, registered builder."

The market is estimated to be worth £6,000 million a year, of which the cowboy builders' share is about 40 per cent.

In 1984, some 46,000 complaints of shoddy building work were reported to the Office of Fair Trading, and recent examples coming to the notice of the confederation make chilling reading. In one case, rainwater poured through the roof of a Sheffield couple's bungalow six months after the work had been done, but when they tried to find the builder, he had disappeared.

A Gateshead woman aged 83, paid £1,500 in advance to a builder who requested a further £500 towards the cost of insurance before he started work. He has not been seen since. In a third case, after an Oxford homeowner had paid the builder for interior alterations, he disappeared leaving the stairs unsupported.

The confederation is also concerned that the Government may raise the threshold for VAT registration from the present £19,500 turnover level to £50,000 or £100,000.

The confederation believes the present level is unrealistic because there can be few genuine tradesmen operating under the threshold, but it believes that a higher threshold would cause more distortion in competing for the market. It wants the level reduced to zero so that all traders would pay VAT.

## Best of council houses now sold

Sales of council houses are likely to become markedly slower because most of the best properties have been sold, according to a report in the National Westminster Bank quarterly review published yesterday.

With more than 500,000 council houses sold since 1980, "much of the local authority stock is, in its current state, intensely unpopular," the report says.

"Flats in multi-storey blocks in inner city locations have not proved attractive to potential purchasers." Difficulties with mortgage repayments are also expected to cause a slowdown in sales. Privatization of council housing has been accompanied by a rise in mortgage default, with one West Midlands authority reporting that one-third of its mortgage-holders are in arrears.

A rise in the divorce rate and high unemployment are given as the main reasons for mortgage default.

This may place limits on the scope for selling off council houses, the report says, because of the likelihood of greater caution on the part of both potential home-buyers and the lenders.

## Dartmoor road route attacked

By John Young

The Government's "atrocious" decision to route the Okehampton bypass in Devon through the Dartmoor national park meant no national park in England and Wales was safe from desecration, the Ramblers' Association said yesterday.

Dr Geoff Eastwood, a member of the association's executive committee, said it was utterly deplorable for the Government to ignore its own policy on roads through national parks, to reject the views of its statutory advisers, the Countryside Commission, and to seek to overturn the decision of a joint parliamentary select committee.

Dr Eastwood told a meeting of North Yorkshire walkers taking part in a 2,000 mile anniversary walk, that "Such fragile protection as national parks in this country enjoy depends on the Government respecting its own policies and taking seriously what is said by the Countryside Commission."

"By failing to do either of these things in the case of the Okehampton bypass, the Government has set a terrifying precedent which opens all national parks to threats from major roads, and from reservoirs, conifers afforestation, oil and gas exploration, quarrying and other harmful developments."

## Prison doctors used to control inmates

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Prison doctors have admitted that they are called upon to control inmates, according to evidence produced by the Prison Reform Trust for the Committee's inquiry into the Prison Medical Service.

The trust cites the restricted and now defunct *Prison Medical Journal*: "Why is it that we consider it quite appropriate to control children when they behave in an anti-social way, but when those children grow up and arrive at chronological adulthood with the emotional age of a greedy two-year old, controlling suddenly becomes questionable and challengeable."

Dr Benjamin Lee, medical adviser to the prison inspectorate, resigned in January 1983, saying that the chief inspector, Sir James Hennessy, was not his own master but appeared to be accountable to the permanent under-secretary, Sir James Cudworth, rather than to the Home Secretary.

## Thatcher sued on job promise

An unemployed man is suing Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Finsberg, Conservative MP for Hampstead and Highgate, claiming they have broken election promises to him about ensuring his employment.

Mr Abe Bludenz, of Willow Road, Hampstead, north London, has issued a High Court writ for breach of promise claiming £48,000 loss of earnings. He says that promises were made personally to him to ensure his employment.

## Grandmother is found dead in freezer

A girl aged nine who went to the freezer for an ice cream found the frozen body of her grandmother inside.

Mrs Betty Clarke, aged 58, had been missing for several hours. A post-mortem examination disclosed that Mrs Clarke, of Cadbury Heath, Bristol, died of suffocation. A relative said she had been sent home from a psychiatric hospital on Friday. She was found dead on Saturday. A police spokesman said there were no suspicious circumstances. An inquest will be held.

## Child guidelines

Southwark council has issued guidelines for the supervision of children's after the death last month of a boy aged six, drowned in the Serpentine in Hyde Park, London. Adrian Wright was found floating face down in the Lido while in a party of seven children aged six to eleven being supervised by two social workers. One social worker was suspended on full pay after the incident.

## Tact conquers

Britanny Ferries, which is to open a cross-Channel route next summer between Portsmouth and Caen has dropped the idea of calling the ferry William the Conqueror, to avoid offending the English. The ship will be called Duc de Normandie.

## Fire at stadium

A smouldering cigarette end is the likely cause of a fire in an office at the back of a wooden grandstand at Bristol Rovers' Eastville stadium on Saturday night. Police have ruled out arson.

## £100,000 theft

Thieves have stolen items valued at £100,000 from Mr John Pridoux-Brune's 400-year-old house, Pridoux Place, near Padstow, Cornwall.



## Strawberry growers' bad harvest

Some fruit growers in the fens of East Anglia are ploughing their strawberry fields after a disastrous harvest which has seen yields reduced by half.

The poor crop has been blamed on prolonged bad weather, at a time when business has been badly affected by cheap imports and a reduction in jam production.

Britain's biggest strawberry processing area is around Wisbech. But the Fruit Growers' Association, which has 70 members farming 3,000 acres, says many are ploughing their fields for other crops after normal yields of four tonnes an acre were cut to two tonnes in some places.

Mr Robert Littlechild, the association's president, said: "After this year's experience, a lot of them who have been growing strawberries for years have decided they have had enough and we can now expect to see a rapid and drastic reduction in strawberry acreage. Prices have gone down by £75 to £425 a tonne in the past two years and you just can't keep growing them at a loss."

## Clash on sponsorship aims

By Our Economics Correspondent

Business sponsorship of sport is no substitute for government subsidies, according to an article in the National Westminster Bank's quarterly review.

Mr Chris Gratton and Mr Peter Taylor, lecturers in economics, write in the review that the motives of business sponsors differ from those of Government.

In particular, government support for sport is usually based on the health benefits of sport, whereas much business sponsorship in recent years has gone into sports such as darts and snooker. Business sponsors tend to focus on top-class professional events and do little to provide sports facilities.

There is also a danger with excessive reliance on business support, because companies may suddenly decide to drop a sponsorship deal.

Sports sponsorship totals about £200 million the article says, and is expected to top £300 million by 1988. The most heavily sponsored sports are those with the biggest coverage on television - cricket, snooker, golf, horse-racing and tennis.

The authors say: "Both sponsorship and public subsidies are important sources of finance for sport. We do not believe that they are substitutes for one another; they are more likely to have a complementary relationship."

## Pilot blamed for hovercraft crash

The Dover hovercraft accident in which four people died and 36 were injured has been attributed to pilot error.

The Princess Margaret crashed into Dover harbour wall last March with 370 holidaymakers from Calais. The craft's operator, Hoverspeed, released the findings of its inquiry on Saturday.

Captain Ian Dalziel, aged 53, has been suspended from duty since the accident. Now he faces a disciplinary inquiry. Hoverspeed said it had also introduced new procedures.

The worst accident in Hovercraft history happened as the Princess Margaret toward the western entrance to the harbour. A south-westerly wind was gusting at 35 knots. The craft hit a breakwater, tearing a 30-foot hole in its side.

Hoverspeed said pilots had been reminded that they could use the alternative eastern entrance in adverse weather.

## High-rise pensioners join drug addicts

Pensioners are becoming hooked on heroin while others are pushing the drug on the Liverpool estate where Jason Fitzsimmons, aged 14, took his fatal overdose, according to a new report.

The report released yesterday by Mr Jim Renilson, a local social worker, shows how pensioners become entangled in the growing drugs web and blames massive unemployment for the crisis in the Croxteth district dubbed "Smack City".

"This can lead to a deviant drug culture, which is not confined to teenage groups. It is spreading up the age range. Several pensioners in Croxteth are now involved," the report says.

Mr Renilson, who compiled the report before the Jason Fitzsimmons incident, was barred from commenting yesterday. But a community worker who declined to be named said: "It's true that old age pensioners are involved."

"I know of three cases where men in their late sixties or early seventies are on heroin. Several others have started selling the drug."

In his report, Mr Renilson, who has been a social worker in Croxteth since 1973, says drug addicts or dealers are present in 15 out of 17 multi-storey blocks.

Mr Renilson claims residents who make a stand are beaten up and have their cars and property destroyed. Whole families have been criminalized by drugs in the run-down estate where more than 94 per cent of 16 to 18-year-olds were jobless in 1982.

A policeman in a "satisfactory condition" in hospital in Aberdeen suffering from hepatitis B after being bitten by a drug addict.

PC Phil Roberts, aged 27, of Grampian Police is the second Scottish officer this year to contract the sometimes fatal disease from a drug addict's bite.

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Typical pensioner receiving the current state pension of less than £60 a week for a married couple.

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Yes please, I would like to see what pension benefits you can illustrate for me.

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1. **Surname** \_\_\_\_\_  
Forenames in full \_\_\_\_\_  
**Address** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Postcode** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Date of Birth** \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_  
**Age** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Occupation** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Name of Broker/Agent (if any)** \_\_\_\_\_

The minimum amount you may invest in your pension each month is £10. The maximum investment is 17½% of your earnings\*.

2. I plan to invest £ \_\_\_\_\_ each month (i.e. £30, £50, £70, £100 or any other amount you wish to choose).

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3. I intend to retire at age \_\_\_\_\_ (select any age from 60 to 70).  
\*This is based on the Company's understanding of current law and inland revenue practice. Available only to persons who pay the United Kingdom (Registered Office Sun Alliance & London Assurance Co Ltd, Bankers Lane, London EC3N 3AB. They are English companies).

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Jackie Walker (left) and Debbie Walker

## Sea search for sisters

The mother of two teenage girls believed to be missing at sea went as she told yesterday how they went off after a disagreement with a boyfriend.

As fears grew that Debbie Walker, aged 18, and her sister Jackie, aged 17, had drowned off Wile in North Yorkshire, Mrs Jean Fletcher, a divorcee, wished she had intervened in the argument that led to their disappearance in a dinghy.

She said the elder girl and her boyfriend, Mr Dave Rutherford, who had known each other four years, "fell out and were going hammer and tongs at each other."

Mrs Fletcher, an amusement arcade assistant, added: "Debbie wanted her sister to go with her to a club that night, but Dave would not have it. At one point she even scratched him with a glass."

"I wasn't involved, but I only wish I had cooled them down before letting them go off. I will never give up hoping they are safe, but if I could change things now I truly would."

A huge sea and air search was still going on yesterday for the girls, who came from Featherstone, near Leeds. Coastguards were still hoping they may be alive, hiding somewhere along the shores because the dinghy had not been found.



## Head teachers say Liverpool school system near collapse

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Widespread closures of Liverpool schools are likely next term unless the Government takes emergency action, the National Association of Head Teachers said yesterday.

Teachers will go unpaid, essential supplies will be stopped, schools will be shut and pupils' education will suffer if the Government does not take urgent steps to avert a "potentially catastrophic situation", Mr David Hart, general secretary of the NAHT, said in letters to two government ministers yesterday.

He said the crisis had arisen because of the Government's rate-capping policy for local authorities and its target and penalty arrangement which mean Liverpool was able to raise only half the amount which it had budgeted.

"The inevitable consequences would appear to be that, if the present level of expenditure continues, Liverpool City Council will run out of money this autumn," Mr Hart said in his letter to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment.

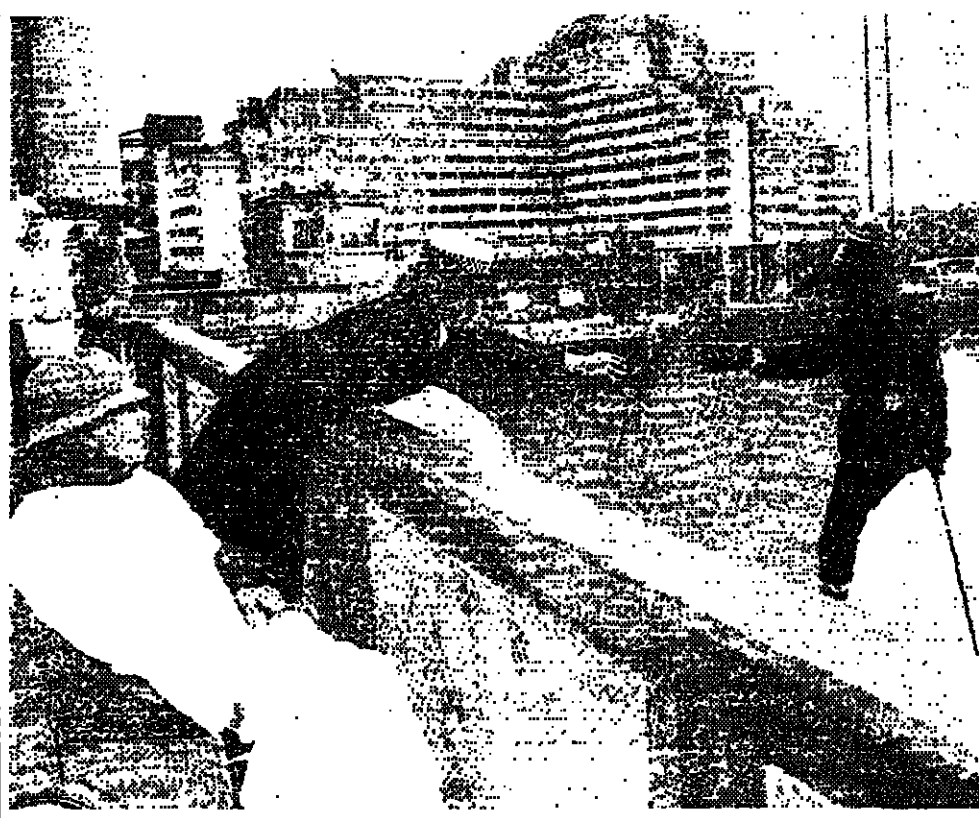
"The stark reality of the budgetary situation in Liverpool is such that urgent action

must be taken to stop this threat to essential services throughout the city. I cannot believe that it is the Government's intention to stand by and let this potentially catastrophic situation arise this autumn."

In a second letter to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, the association asks what action he intends to take should education in Liverpool be disrupted or cease to exist. It says Liverpool has a statutory duty to provide education and that the minister is responsible for ensuring the Education Act 1944 is enforced.

The Government has fixed Liverpool's budget at £220 million this year, £45 million below the sum budgeted by the city itself. Because the city is over target it is having to pay £58 million in penalties with a further £20 million cut in Rate Support Grant.

Mr Hart said yesterday the situation in Liverpool was without precedent. The city was forbidden to raise a supplementary rate, even if it wished to. The alternative was to reduce services by cutting several thousand jobs, of which more than 1,000 would be in teaching.



PC Brian Miles reaches for Sgt Deryl Rennie after abseiling 150 feet down Tower Bridge, London, yesterday. Four officers made the descent to raise money for the George Hammond scanner appeal. PC Hammond, who was stabbed in East Dulwich, looks on from a wheelchair (Photograph: Dod Miller).

## 37 arrests after Silverstone riots

By A Staff Reporter

Thirty-seven people were arrested, five police officers injured and three petrol bombs thrown during two outbreaks of violence near the Silverstone race track on Saturday, while crowds were gathering before yesterday's British Motor-cycle Grand Prix.

Northamptonshire police had to call on reinforcements

from Leicestershire to cope with riots in and around Silverstone village, where motor cycle enthusiasts had been drinking in public houses. Trouble flared again when the campsite adjacent to the circuit became full, and hundreds of fans spilled out on the A43. In a three-hour running battle between Thames Valley police and a group of about 400 rioters, a car was overturned

and damaged, mobile lavatories wrecked and circuit fencing torn up.

Northamptonshire police arrested 26 people and Thames Valley police a further seven for public order offences. Thames Valley police also made four arrests for theft during the fracas. Some will appear before Daventry magistrates today.

Race report, page 20

## Plea to give grain to the Third World

By John Young  
Agriculture Correspondent

Nearly a third of British farmers believe that grain surpluses should be given to Third World countries, according to a survey by Market and Opinion Research International (MORI).

Nineteen per cent believe there should be reductions in guaranteed prices, but only 80 per cent would support production quotas. Half the cereal growers questioned said they would not reduce their acreage or their use of agrochemicals if prices were reduced; only 16 per cent would use fewer chemicals, and only 10 per cent would plant less.

The survey of 401 farmers, commissioned by Bayer UK, shows that nearly two-thirds expect the industry to decline in the next few years. There is strong support (77 per cent) for Britain remaining within the EEC, and only 21 per cent believe they could get a better price for their produce on world markets.

Although farmers are traditionally Conservative supporters, nearly a third believe that Mrs Thatcher is hostile to farming and only 11 per cent see her as sympathetic. More than half those believe the Nature Conservancy Council is doing an effective job in conserving fauna and flora, but more than half also believe that the council does not understand the requirements of modern farming practices.

## Fireworks finale for Moscow's troubled festival

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Officially, the Moscow Youth Festival, which ended at the weekend with a fireworks spectacular, circus acts, music and dancing, has been an unqualified success for the Kremlin, with thousands of young people from East, West and the Third World joining in comradeship against imperialism and militarism.

On the whole, criticism of Russia's own policies was contained and the Kremlin hopes the delegates will disperse to give fresh momentum to the anti-nuclear campaign in the West.

But the festival has been fraught with unpredictable dangers for the Soviet organisers, who have found themselves having to deal with student hostility toward the overwhelming police and army presence, protests against Soviet mass-acres in Afghanistan and militant demands by Western homosexuals.

Even more disturbing for Moscow, many of these protests came not only from liberal and socialist delegates but also from Western communists.

None of this reached Soviet television viewers or readers of *Pravda*, for whom the festival has been a rally after rally in support of "progressive" Soviet policies and against American and Nato "imperialism".

Angela Davis, the black American communist, told Russians that the United States should be condemned for "spreading the arms race to space", and that the festival - a week of marches, discussions and pop concerts - showed the Soviet Union to be "a great peaceful power on earth".

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's well-timed proposal for a freeze on nuclear testing made a favourable impact even on the more independent-minded delegates, and by the end of the week the Kremlin had ordered a reduction in the numbers of police guarding festival venues in an attempt to counteract the widespread feeling that this was "not so much a youth festival, more a police festival".

The elaborate and heavily-handed security measures nonetheless left a lasting image of the Soviet police state for many young visitors, and a growing number of Western delegates - most of them communist for left-wing - became angry with neutral or Third World representatives for lauding "contact between peoples" and "detente from below" at the "open" discussion meetings and tribunals.

In reality, contact with young Russians was being kept to a minimum not only by police but also by KGB agents thinly disguised as festival stewards.

There were a number of protests against Soviet actions in Afghanistan, the most effective being the Swedish attack on Russia's "attempt to impose socialism with bombs, tanks and guns".

The Russians first tried to stop the speech and then refused to translate it, causing objections and disruption from the floor.

But the biggest shock was probably the determined activities of West European "gay", including a 40 strong Dutch contingent.

Gays appear to have taken over the Dutch Communist Party which, to the obvious embarrassment of Soviet officials, proposed a conference of European communists this autumn to discuss homosexuality and politics. Homosexuality is a punishable offence in the Soviet Union.

The Kremlin's main concern as the festival opened was the possible influence of "anti-Communist ideas".

There is also fear of medical as well as ideological infection. Komsomol leaders backed up articles in the Soviet press on the dangers of Aids known in Russian by the acronym "Spid" by warning young Russians not to become too friendly with the overseas visitors in case the Moscow immunology clinic - which already has several cases of Aids on its hands - is faced with an epidemic for which Russia is not prepared.

## Man in the news

### Paris envoy tipped for Russia's US post

From A Correspondent  
Moscow

Mr Yuri Vorontsov, the man tipped to succeed Mr Anatoly Dobrynin, Moscow's long-standing Ambassador to Washington, has a track record as a senior envoy and American affairs specialist which fits him admirably for the Kremlin's most exposed diplomatic post.

He has been Ambassador to France since 1983 and served almost six years as Ambassador to India. Both are countries with which Moscow likes to maintain a "special relationship".

Before his move to Delhi, however, Mr Vorontsov, aged 56, spent 11 years in the Washington Embassy, seven as Mr Dobrynin's senior political deputy.

He took up his first diplomatic post in the United States in 1964 as part of the Soviet representation at the United Nations in New York. He spent four years there and later returned as a senior adviser from 1963 to 1965 before moving to the Washington Embassy as a counsellor in 1966.

The Watergate scandal and collapse of the Nixon Administration into the lacklustre Ford years gave him every opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of the weaknesses and strengths of the American political system. A fluent English-speaker like Mr Dobrynin, he also made a number of acquaintances on the Washington political circuit.

Mr Vorontsov's most recent appearance in the news concerned a topic which would remain crucial if he moved to Washington: relations with Israel. He and the Israeli Ambassador to France, Mr Noradiah Sadeh, met 10 days ago at the Paris home of the pianist Daniel Barenboim, and, although Moscow has since denied it, were reported to have



Mr Vorontsov: specialist in American affairs.

discussed a deal involving possible restoration of Soviet-Israeli diplomatic ties, severed during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Like Mr Dobrynin, Mr Vorontsov is already a member of the Soviet Communist Party committee, the 300-strong "inner party".

This was considered a reward for his tough rebuttal of Western attacks on the Soviet Union's adherence to the human rights provision of the Helsinki accords during a conference in Belgrade in 1977.

Rumours have long been circulating that Mr Dobrynin is about to end his extended tenure in Washington, where he is dean of the Diplomatic Corps, after 23 years as Ambassador.

He is an appointee of Mr Andre Gromyko, the veteran Foreign Minister who moved to the ceremonial post of President last month. It is likely that Mr Gromyko's successor, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, will want to make his own changes.

Mr Dobrynin, aged 65, is believed keen to retire to Moscow, where his granddaughter, Katya, who has been living with him and his wife in Washington, is due to start school in the autumn.



Making regular, punctual deliveries of fine bone china to Concorde requires a special breed of truck.

Dennis James believes he has found it. In the new Mercedes 7½ tonner, the 814.

"This one's been running for 9 months now. Like clockwork."

As his fleet already consisted of fourteen Merces (from 307s to artics), Dennis was eager to add the 814 as soon as it came on to the market.

"It was just the job," he explains. "There wasn't a van large enough or a truck small enough to fit our needs. We were relying on our dealer to come up with the goods again. He never fails."

"The 814 does a specialist job without demanding an HGV. The driver wants to take it home with him!"

Operating through the rigours of London's rail onto the ins and outs of Heathrow Airport speaks volumes for the 814's manoeuvrability, but how reliable is it?

"It's a Mercedes. I don't even expect anything to go wrong. The fleet made over 26,000 drops last year, over one million kilometres without a major problem. The 814 had a tough act to follow. But it's well on the way. It's done 48,750 kms between here and London so far, at 60 drops a week. And it still averages 18 mpg."

"With the cover of the Mercedes warranty on top, we'd struggle to do without it now."

It seems that the 'plane of the era and the 'Truck of the Year have a lot in common.

"Nifty and thrifty. We can't afford to be late because they can't afford to wait."

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## China outgrows Big Brother on the new economic road

From Mary Lee, Peking

There is great hope in both Peking and Moscow for significant improvement in Sino-Soviet economic and trade relations after two agreements signed in Moscow last month by a Chinese Vice-Premier, Mr Yao Yilin, and a Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Ivan Arkhipov.

But a recent visit to Harbin, capital of China's northernmost province, Heilongjiang, shows a different picture.

Harbin's eyes are not directed to the Soviet Union, its closest neighbour, even though the province has 23 factories which the Russians helped to build in the 1950s and which local officials say have played an important role in developing the Chinese economy.

Mr Xu Guangquan, vice-chairman of the provincial planning and economic commission, said: "Each of the steel, coal, machinery, paper and textile factories the Russians helped to build needs new equipment."

"But we don't have to rely on the Soviet Union totally for that. We certainly do not need Soviet advisers or Soviet investment."

A closer look at the recently signed economic accord also reveals that China has clearly outgrown its former "Big Brother."

The Soviet Union helped to build hundreds of factories throughout the country. But the new economic agreement requires it to help to modernize only 17 of them. In Heilongjiang, this means only three of the 23 Soviet-built plants, a linen factory (China's largest), a

paper mill and an industrial alcohol plant.

New Soviet equipment will form only part of the modern machinery the linen plant needs. The deputy director, Mrs Sun Xiuqin, said: "The most important equipment we need is for finishing processes. But we don't need Soviet equipment for that - theirs is not advanced enough. We'll be buying from Italy, West Germany and Japan instead."

A Soviet technician was visiting the town to oversee installation of four looms, but the factory has since found them unsuitable for linen. "We may be able to use them for cotton or synthetic material, which we hope to produce," Mrs Sun said.

The technician, the third sent by Moscow, refused to disclose even his name to journalists. The others came last year to help to install 10 spinning machines. Even so, Mrs Sun said: "We don't really need them."

Of the \$20 million (£14 million) that the factory will spend on upgrading its plant, half will go on Soviet equipment, she said, paid in Chinese manufactured goods and foodstuffs.

One of the biggest advantages of importing Soviet machinery, according to Western analysts, is that China does not need to spend valuable foreign exchange since all Sino-Soviet trade is barter.

As for the trade agreement, intended to double bilateral trade to \$3.5 billion by 1990, Mr Xu said: "Sino-Soviet trade will definitely expand, but I don't see how it can be double."



A Hiroshima victim and 'Little Boy' (below), the bomb dropped on the city on August 6, 1945, through the bomb bay of the Enola Gay from a height of about six miles.

## Forty years after the bomb

### The scars within a city reborn

Forty years after the first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan, its consequences are still being felt. In the first of three articles, David Watts, Tokyo correspondent, reports on the continuing suffering of the victims.

There are few signs these days of its devastating human toll on the broad streets of a city reborn. Those survivors with the ugly keloid scars tend to keep out of sight or to hide them; the scars are within, some of them still dormant illnesses that will ultimately kill just as surely as the bomb did on August 6, 1945.

Others are the inexplicable taints associated with the bombing of guilt at survival and the implication in the thinking of some Japanese that in suffering the bombing they were expiating something they had done as individuals.

Some victims can get treatment partly at government expense, but others are afraid to come forward because of the stigma attached to relatives, to daughters or granddaughters still seeking husbands or a son

doing well in business. "Hiroshima people don't ask that sort of question; they understand. But people from outside do."

The sufferings generated by the bomb cannot be quantified by government statistics, though last year 107,093 Hiroshima victims held A-bomb cards entitling them to health maintenance, medical care and nursing allowances.

Other victims are unable to get the kind of help provided by Hiroshima city. They are Canadians or Americans or Brazilians of Japanese descent; or some of the tens of thousands of Korean and Chinese captured by being in Hiroshima that day or those who went in search of friends or relatives soon after.

Many of the diseases are the familiar ones associated with nuclear radiation: leukaemia, cancer of the lymph nodes and the liver, anaemia and eye problems, together with 11 other ailments that Japanese doctors recognize as being associated with nuclear fallout.

What is not clear is how



JAPAN: THE LEGACY OF HIROSHIMA Part 1

many people are suffering generic and other defects handed down from parents affected by the bomb. Many may be unaware of the potential problems.

The Japanese Government estimates that those seeking treatment as direct victims of the bomb and those seeking help as victims by extension should total about the same; yet the latter coming forward are only about half the expected number.

Applicants for A-bomb cards came at the rate of about 100 a month, even 40 years after the blast.

There are a myriad reasons for this. Some have been too ashamed; it took one man 38

years before he could begin talking about his experience. Others are only now feeling symptoms. Others are becoming eligible as the designated area affected by the explosion is expanded.

Some get cards from politicians seeking votes, and others are not really victims at all but simply like the idea of free medical checks.

"We give people the benefit of the doubt," says a Hiroshima city official. But even today the regulations require two witnesses to prove that people are victims. That is not easy, when you are the only survivor of an entire middle school, or happened to be a Korean factory worker kept on the outskirts of the city in a slave-labour ghetto.

Physical needs can be taken care of, as far as science is able. But the victims have failed to convince the Government to give them comprehensive assistance, such as rehabilitation and compensation for lack of income.

Tomorrow: Expanding the armed forces

### Women tie Washington in a giant ribbon of peace

From Michael Binyon, Washington

As clergy, politicians and television reflected somberly yesterday on the fortieth anniversary of the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima, about 10,000 women protesting against nuclear arms arrived here to tie an enormous ribbon round the Pentagon, the Lincoln Memorial and the Capital.

The ribbon is a collection of 25,000 pieces of cloth, each 18in by 36in and variously embroidered, quilted, painted or woven with images of what the women could not bear to lose in a nuclear war. The colourful banners were symbolically tied together, linking the Pentagon and the Capital, in ceremonies in which folk

singers and survivors of Hiroshima took part.

The demonstrators came from all over the United States. A special service was held in Washington Cathedral on Saturday, at which about 2,500 of the banners were tied round the pillars and draped over the pews. About 200 will be exhibited later in the Chicago Peace Museum.

The organizer of the demonstration, a 61-year-old grandmother, said it was a gentle reminder of the world they cared about. "It's to say to the Government that we love babies and butterflies and Mozart, and that all those things would be destroyed in a nuclear war."

## Sierra Leone celebrates transfer

### General replaces ageing President

By Andrew Jaspens

Freemtown was in carnival mood at the weekend as Sierra Leone's new President-designate, Major-General Joseph Momoh, toured its dilapidated streets in an open sports car with President Siaka Stevens.

The armed forces chief was the only candidate nominated for the October presidential referendum by the West African state's All People's Congress on Friday.

During the rowdy and colourful ceremony the two former contenders for the presidency, the first Vice-President, Mr Sorie Kaborama, and the second Vice-President, Mr Francis Minah, pledged their support for General Momoh.

The peaceful handover is a personal triumph for President Stevens who is nearly 81 and has ruled the one-party state since 1971.

He said that the consti-

tutional transfer of power in Sierra Leone set an example for Africa. It was proof of the nation's maturity and stability.

General Momoh, aged 48, is now effectively in charge. As a career soldier he joined the British-run West Africa Frontier Police in 1958 and was then sent for further training in Britain at Hythe and Aldershot.

He rose through the ranks becoming acting forces commander in 1971 and received the OBE in the same year. In 1973 President Stevens appointed him an MP and he joined the Cabinet in 1978.

Like the president, General Momoh is of mixed tribal background and affiliation and a devout Methodist. "The major success of Stevens's presidency has been his ability to put a stop to the previous endemic inter-communal strife through balancing the interests of the tribes," Dr Richard Cliff, Britain's High Commissioner in Freemtown, said.

General Momoh will retire as head of the armed forces, but his long army service should put him in a strong position to institute urgent reforms.

The former British colony is gripped by corruption, high inflation, low agricultural and industrial productivity and a chronic foreign exchange shortage. The cost of living soared last February after a 50 per cent devaluation.

General Momoh will also have to walk a political tightrope with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

## MEP priest defrocked in Genoa

Rome - A priest who became a Socialist member of the European Parliament at the last election has been defrocked by the ecclesiastical court of his archdiocese of Genoa (Peter Nichols writes).

The fact that Don Giovanni Baged Bozzo fought the election in the interests of a specific party laid him open to censure under canon law.

He was ordained in the Genoa archdiocese at the age of 40 - old by Italian standards - and made a name as a political commentator.

He has been severe in his criticism of the Christian Democrat party, which he refused to see as a worthy political arm of the Church and the Pope. One of his last articles before the court's verdict amounted to a heavy attack on the papacy.

He said he would observe faithfully his suspension a *divinus*, meaning that he can no longer say Mass and fulfill other priestly duties, or wear the garb of a priest.

It has naturally been seen here as a case of the Pope firmly disciplining his critics, but it is difficult to see how Don Baged Bozzo could have expected to escape punishment once he had entered active politics.

## Nimeiry aide denies corruption

Khartoum (Reuters) - The former Sudanese Presidential Affairs Minister, Mr Baha Eddin Muhammad Idris, has pleaded not guilty to charges of political and economic corruption, some of which carry the death penalty.

Mr Idris, aged 53, a top aide to former President Nimeiry, made his first appearance on Saturday before a three-man state security tribunal whose members were approved by the military leaders who ousted President Nimeiry in April.

Mr Idris was read nine charges and statements he was said to have made told the court he had nothing to add at this stage.

## Fans shot at

Duisburg (AFP) - Three fans of the W. German football side, FC Hamburg, were injured yesterday, one of them seriously, when supporters of a rival club, Duisburg, threw stones and shot tracer bullets at their coach from two motorway bridges.

## Test protest

Auckland (Reuters) - A flat-bottomed boat with a crew of seven was given a rousing send-off when it left here for French Polynesia to join a flotilla being sent by the Greenpeace environmental group to protest against France's nuclear tests.

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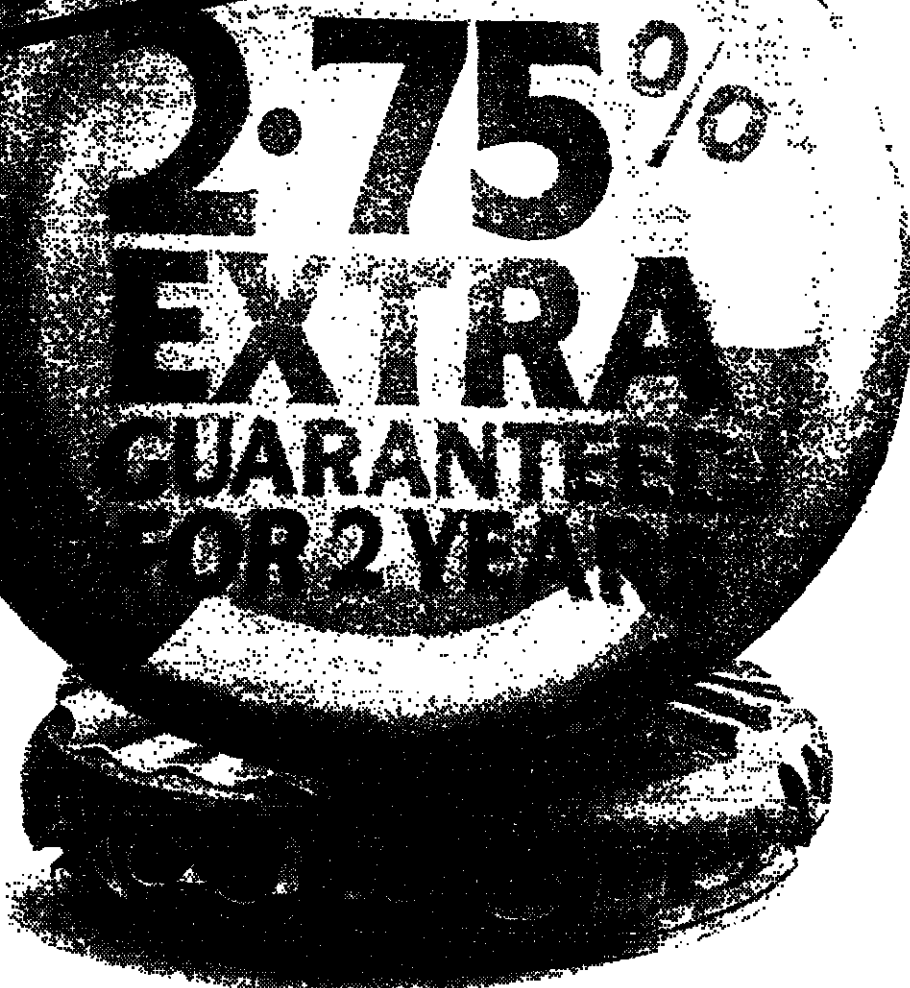
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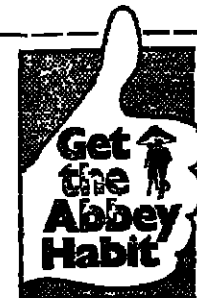
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# Latin America shrugs off Castro appeal to ignore 'cancerous' debts

From Alan Tomlinson  
Havana

Like the ram in the once-popular song, Fidel Castro often seems to be trying to punch a hole in a dam.

At 58, President Castro still has high hopes. Now he is trying to punch a hole in an even bigger dam - the deep sense of obligation and responsibility which keeps Latin American governments paying their \$360 billion (£250 billion) foreign debt.

Dr Castro insists that it is unpayable and advises them to stop paying.

But his call for collective repudiation has been collectively rebuffed. President de la Madrid, his close Mexican ally, who owes nearly \$100 billion, dismissed the idea as "out of the question". President Sarney of Brazil, who owes even more, said the debt was not "an ideological weapon".

Even President Garcia, who on taking office last week signed Western bankers by pledging repayments to 10 per cent of Peru's export earnings, urged that the problem should not be dragged into the East-West conflict. The Cuban leader sent him a huffy letter in response.

Few people who have any responsibility for the debt turned up at a hastily-convened conference in Havana last week.

## Peru pays up

Peru will pay \$123,000 (£87,000) in overdue interest to the US and hopes Washington would respond by not cutting off new aid, the Foreign Minister, Señor Alan Wagner Tizon, said in Lima at the weekend. (AFP reports.) Washington had informed the Government that by law it had to suspend all new military or economic aid because Peru had fallen more than a year behind in repayments. Señor Wagner made his announcement after a meeting between President Garcia and the US Ambassador.

to discuss Cuba's proposal. Government delegations came only from Nicaragua, Guyana and Bolivia.

On the other hand, 1,200 delegates representing the entire political spectrum did attend their included representative of parties in power: Argentina, for example, had 90 per cent of its electorate represented.

On arrival on Tuesday they were confronted with mountains of President Castro's published speeches about the debt. The delegates themselves added hundreds of thousands of words in more than 36 hours of debate from which the tireless Cuban leader was never absent even for a minute.

He wrapped up the proceeding late on Saturday with one of his tow-and-a-half hour speeches. He reminded those who may have seen his initiative as opportunistic about just how long he has been punching away at this particular dam: first in 1971, when the debt was a tenth of what it is now, and again in 1979, when the entire Third World debt was only a little less than the amount Latin America owes today.

"The debt is a cancer. It multiplies until it finishes off the whole organism. It requires surgery."

His speech was peppered with references to the absurdity of the notion that the debt can ever be paid. Dr Castro has fed all the data into a computer and makes print-outs available to visiting politicians to underline his hypothesis.

However, Western economists here believe collective repudiation of the debt is still a distant dream. "I think everybody understands that this essentially plays a part in bargaining process," Professor Arthur MacEwan, head of economics at the University of Massachusetts, at Boston, said.

Cuba has little to lose. It owes nothing to US banks and precious little to other Western nations. Little is known about its considerable debts to the Soviet Union.



The two disasters in which almost 170 people died; at least 35 when trains collided near Flaugnac in France, and 132 in the Dallas air crash.

## New radar sought after jet crash

From Peter Nichols  
Rome

The Communists here expect that their spring national congress will produce a party more radical and at the same time more realistically identified with the country's problems.

They still control a third of the Italian vote despite recent electoral setbacks, and the problem now is how best to impose their continuing strength on a political system which is intent on managing without them.

They have suffered a series of defeats in the big cities, which they controlled for a decade, after the local government elections of 1975. They have lost Rome itself, where the first Christian Democrat mayor is about to return after 10 years of left-wing rule. They suffered a defeat at the June referendum on wages policy, but they claim that the 46 per cent gained by the losers to the referendum merely underlined how the Communists can still organize a huge protest.

Their continued unity in the face of these setbacks has been surprising. The central committee last week showed a totally unexpected amount of support for Signor Alessandro Natta, the party secretary, who was responsible for the policies which led to the setbacks.

Signor Natta is looking very cheerful, and is probably feeling

## Election setbacks fail to break resolve of Italian Communists

From Peter Nichols  
Rome

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## Craxi wins second confidence vote

From Peter Nichols  
Rome

Signor Bettino Craxi's Government won two votes of confidence in two days, the second on Friday, two days before the second anniversary of his becoming Prime Minister.

His tenure of office is not a record but it is twice the average and he has made it clear that he intends to continue to provide stability.

This week, however, he faces the report on the devaluation of the lira, which nearly brought him down last Thursday. In the autumn he faces the whole question of the Government's policy towards the south, and he must reckon with - increased opposition from the Communists.

in charge for the first time since the sudden death of Enrico Berlinguer in June of last year brought him to the secretaryship.

Signor Natta's relations with Moscow are more relaxed than were Berlinguer's. Berlinguer had become for the Russians in the pro-Gorbachev days a symbol of limited dissent. He has now gone, and the new leadership in Moscow is felt here to be much easier to deal with. Direct contacts are marginally more frequent.

Signor Natta is looking very cheerful, and is probably feeling

## Ministers ally fears

## Harare quick to heal rift with its white farmers

From Jan Raath, Harare

Zimbabwe's white farmers are delighted that the rift between them and the Government has been swiftly healed.

At the congress of the Commercial Farmers' Union here last week, the six Cabinet ministers who addressed them showed none of the vitriolic rhetoric reserved for whites after the election success of Mr Ian Smith, the former Prime Minister of Rhodesia, and his Conservative Alliance party in June.

The farmers also sidestepped controversy and confined themselves to discussing finance, spare parts and tardy policemen.

Early last month, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, angrily accused white farmers of being significantly responsible for Mr Smith's 15-seat victory in the elections for the 20 seats reserved for whites in the House of Assembly. As a punishment, Mr Mugabe did not reappoint Mr Denis Norman as Minister of Agriculture.

Last week, however, farmers warmly applauded the six ministers, who promised them renewed support and made several significant concessions. Mr John Laurie, re-elected union president, said the conference was a positive one. He made no reference to the recent

## Spaniards against Nato

From Harry Debelius  
Madrid

Opposition to Nato membership is growing in Spain, according to a survey published yesterday by the independent Madrid daily *Diario 16*. A referendum has been promised for next spring.

The poll, conducted last month, indicated that 42 per cent of Spaniards would like to sever all ties with Nato. Only 29 per cent were in favour of remaining in the alliance, either as a fully integrated member or as a political member outside military structure, as at present.

At about midnight the policeman saw a young couple strolling by, stopped the car, hit them and then pushed the youth into one car, the young girl into the backseat of the other. The journalists looked on in horror as the girl was raped.

The criminal report of the Mexican police covers everything from rape to burglary, mugging to organised crime, notably drug-running. Short of rounding up suspects and torturing them into making confessions, as one diplomat pointed out, their capacity to investigate crime is non-existent.

A first-hand spectacle of how the Mexican police go about their duties. At about midnight the policeman saw a young couple strolling by, stopped the car, hit them and then pushed the youth into one car, the young girl into the backseat of the other. The journalists looked on in horror as the girl was raped.

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## Alaska fails to impeach Governor

Washington (Reuters) - A Senate committee in Alaska decided at the weekend not to recommend the impeachment of Governor William Sheffield on charges of political cronyism because there was not enough support in the full state Senate.

Mr Sheffield, aged 57, a millionaire hotel owner, was accused of having steered a \$9.1 million (£6.5 million) lease for state office space to a building in Fairbanks partly owned by a political supporter.

A grand jury returned no indictments but in July recommended the removal from office of Mr Sheffield, a Democrat who has never before held political office. He would have been the first US governor impeached since 1929.

## Kremlin expels Liberia envoys

Moscow (Reuters) - The Soviet Union has protested to Monrovia over the expulsion of its staff from Liberia and retaliated by ordering Liberian diplomats out of Moscow.

The dispute started when Liberia broke off relations on July 18, accusing Soviet diplomats of interference in its internal affairs and giving them 72 hours to leave. Students were said to have been caught passing defence information.

## Ex-Asean chief may be tried

From Our Correspondent  
Jakarta

The present spate of trials here has taken a bizarre turn with a prosecution document disclosing in an almost throwaway phrase that nine prominent dissidents, including three former ministers, are to stand trial.

The men named include a former Secretary-General of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, General Dharsono, a former Mayor of Jakarta, Mr Ali Sadikin, a former mining minister, Mr Slamet Bratanata, a retired Air Vice-Marshal, Mr Soeyitno Sukirno, and a former police chief, Mr S.H. Hengeng.

One of the listed, who preferred not to be named, said the group was taking a wait-and-see attitude to the document, and pointed out that six of the men had not been charged with anything.

The other three: General Dharsono, Mr M.H. Sanusi and a Muslim student identified as Erlangga, are in jail. General Dharsono and Erlangga are awaiting trial and Mr Sanusi is serving a 19-year sentence for his alleged part in bombings of ethnic Chinese properties in October in which two people died.

## Interest cut

Lisbon (Reuters) - Portugal's outgoing Socialist-Social Democratic coalition Government cut lending rates by 2.5 per cent in an attempt to boost investment as parties prepared for a general election on October 6.

## Disco deaths

Naples (AP) - Fireworks exploded at a discotheque at Forin, 50 miles from here, killing two young men preparing a pyrotechnics display and injuring 20 people.

## Basque killing

San Sebastian (Reuters) - Suspected Basque guerrillas shot dead a retired policeman in the second politically motivated killing in the Basque country in 48 hours.

## \$20m flood

New York (AP) - Damage from a flash flood which struck Cheyenne, Wyoming, during a thunderstorm and killed 12 people is estimated at \$28 million (£20 million).

## Bible battle

Manila (AFP) - Three prisoners were stabbed to death and five wounded in a battle between gangs during Bible study in the prison chapel at Quezon City.

## Police taken to task by Gandhi

From Richard Ford  
Delhi

An alarming description of the Indian police has been given by Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Minister, who is clearly worried by the frequency with which the Army is deployed on law-and-order duties.

Even his own security staff come in for criticism, which was little short of astonishing, given that his guard was dramatically increased after the assassination of his mother.

During a passing-out parade at the national police academy in Hyderabad, the Prime Minister criticised police training, their handling of weapons in riots and their driving.

He urged the force to find new methods and technology to combat terrorism, which is one form or another existed in most of the country and was "the first and foremost challenge facing India".

"At the drop of a hat we are calling in the para military forces and army. This must end." It was no use asking the Army to defend frontiers if it did not have the backing of a stable and orderly people.

Mr Gandhi asked whether the police should use another weapon rather than risk innocent lives with indiscriminate firing of 303 rifles during riots. He doubted whether police batonmen knew how to shoot with a pistol when they were operating under stress or in combat situation.

He had found cads unable to handle radio sets and then added, in a rebuke to his own security staff: "I do not find them being used by my own security men."

The Prime Minister's criticisms, particularly those indicating lapses in his own security, are bound to worry authorities.

They come only days after Delhi police were under attack for their conduct before and after the murder last week of a Congress (I) MP Lalit Maken, his wife and an unemployed man.

## Gemayel resurfaces with an old refrain

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

It sounds very much like the same old story. After months of virtual silence, President Gemayel - bereft of even the Christian militia which helped to bring him to power - is blaming the Palestinians for Lebanon's catastrophe but claiming that reconciliation is on the way.

Successive presidents have said the same sort of thing these past 10 years, usually because someone was trying to put Lebanon together again.

Tomorrow, the Syrians will be attempting just that and Mr Gemayel, true to form, announced yesterday that security in Beirut "is gradually being restored".

Despite some fierce artillery duels on Saturday between Lebanese Army troops and Druze militiamen in the Metn Hills, not to mention the kidnapping of yet another employee of a Western news organization in the capital, the President apparently believes what he says. Lebanon has begun the course of reconciliation reforms and security despite the shelling, he announced over the radio.

In the central Lebanese town of Chataura tomorrow, Muslim and leftist groups - including the Shia Muslim Amal movement and Druze - are meeting under Syrian auspices to form an alliance and to announce their conditions for reconciliation with the Christian Maronites.

It is already evident that this

President Gemayel's personal reticence in the past few weeks - a silence he maintained even during the hijacking to Beirut of the TWA jet - was not just the result of political impotence. Not only does the President of Lebanon have no power or authority over his capital city, Mr Gemayel has lost even the Christian support which was essential to his election in 1982.

Colonel Hassan Mannish, an Egyptian military spokesman, explained here last week that the war games would be in three phases. The amphibious landing, which will probably include US Marines, on Egypt's Mediterranean coast, west of Alexandria, a mock airborne attack involving Egyptian and American paratroopers, and a live firing exercise involving air-to-ground artillery, tanks and infantry shooting.

It was not until Monday, however, that Dr Pofner - who used to live in Mexico - began to sense that his experience was far from unique, that the police in Mexico, as he puts it, seem to be getting out of control.

Dr Pofner went in to see the doctor. He too had a tale to tell. Last month his home had been burgled. The doctor said all the evidence suggested the police had been responsible.

It is abundantly clear to every Mexican that the police are the country's principal law-breakers, their concern less to prevent than to perpetrate crime. A senior member of the National School of Lawyers expressed a

view widely held when he declared recently that the police had become Public Enemy Number One in Mexico.

Dr Pofner, who used to live in Mexico, began to sense that his experience was far from unique, that the police in Mexico, as he puts it, seem to be getting out of control.

Dr Pofner went in to see the doctor. He too had a tale to tell. Last month his home had been burgled. The doctor said all the evidence suggested the police had been responsible.

It is abundantly clear to every Mexican that the police are the country's principal law-breakers, their concern less to prevent than to perpetrate crime. A senior member of the National School of Lawyers expressed a



President Gemayel and minister Nabih Berry

## Where the police rape, rob and mug while on patrol

From John Carlin  
Mexico City

Dr Charles Pofner, a lecturer at London University, arrived here a month ago eager to promote a spirit of harmony and co-operation between Britain and Mexico. Dr Pofner's task was to set in motion plans for joint research in educational development - his speciality - with the Mexican Government.

But after a brush, or rather a bruising, with the law last weekend he has lost much of his enthusiasm for the project.

At five o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday, July 27, Dr Pofner was strolling near the Alameda Park, a part of this vast 17 million population

metropolis at least as busy as Piccadilly Circus. He was debating whether to buy some arts and crafts goods he had seen in a shop when a stout, thick-jowled individual, identifying himself as a policeman, kicked him in the leg, then in the groin and bundled him into a car, passers-by looked on with

surprise. Dr Pofner said, little surprised. Dr Pofner said, little surprised. Dr Pofner said, little surprised.

In the back seat of the car he found himself jammed between two other plainclothes policemen - they later showed him a police badge - who, as the car moved off, took turns to punch him in the face and stomach.

"I don't suppose the Queen's police behave in this way," one policeman jeered, emptying Dr

Pofner's pockets of the 8,000 pesos (£17) he was carrying.

"We've arrested you because you've got marijuana on you," one policeman told him.

"Sorry, I don't have any marijuana."

"Shut up! Don't be insolent!" Dr Pofner, subjected to a string of quite gratuitous personal and racial abuse, was driven to a quiet street, still in the city centre, and pushed out of the car.

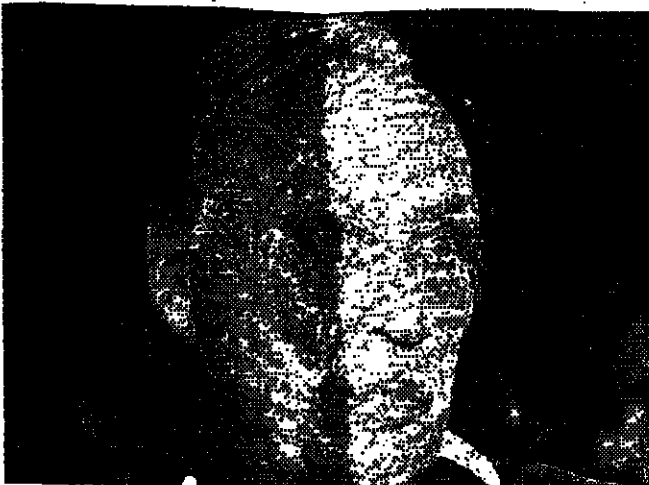
His experience could not have been more typical. Also last Saturday, a Canadian husband and wife suffered exactly the same fate. Two federal policemen bundled them into a car, beat them,



## THE ARTS

## Transformations on a tiny budget

Joseph Losey's film *The Sleeping Tiger* will be shown at the National Film Theatre tonight. Here Losey explains why it was made pseudonymously and how he met Dirk Bogarde, his star



Losey: "Without it I might have been finished"

"I arrived in November 1952 - and I had an extremely bad time. Through Carl Foreman I was introduced to the Danziger brothers, who wanted to know if I would supervise a television series without putting my name on it and direct some. So for most of 1953 I worked for the Danzigers and they paid me \$100 a week under the table so I didn't have to pay tax on it, and that was what I lived on. And I brought in Paul Dickson and, eventually - much later - Richard Lester and various other people to direct. The television programmes were absolutely appalling, but at least it was work and I could live. That was the formal beginning of my work in England, and I did not go back to the States for the next ten years.

At the time when I arrived in England, finally, in 1953, let me summarize: I had done twelve plays on Broadway; the first one I co-produced and directed when I was 22; I had done a number of plays off Broadway; I had made a lot of education films; I had done three important documentaries for the Government; I had done some commercial films like *Peter Rabbit* and *his Cousins*. I had directed five films in Hollywood; I had staged Russian War Relief and United War Relief, dramatized mass meetings in Madison Square Garden, Boston, Detroit, Washington, Chicago, all over. I had done Political Cabaret; I had done Lunch-hour Follies.

I was an established, successful theatre and film director - not rich, I mean I had no money, but I had never been destroyed. I had done the *Living Newspaper*. Almost all my reviews were good. And now my earnings were almost nil, and I couldn't sign any of my works.

I was petrified. And I had physical attacks. I thought that I was going to die. I thought that I had a heart problem. I used to have to leave the theatre because I was suffocating. I had to sit down in the middle of London traffic on the kerb because I couldn't stand up. I couldn't breathe. I went to various doctors - kind doctors who charged me little. I had no heart problem. And it was just sheer, absolute panic, because I had nothing. I had no family; my wife had left me. My child was living in the United States in a boarding school. I had no money. I had no work. I was 44. So I was at a point when most people begin to coast in their lives and everything that I had accomplished meant nothing. It was a terrifying period and probably terribly valuable for me. I had absolutely no preparation for being a pariah. I

had no preparation for being a 'Jew', for being a minority person! And if I was a Communist then that was my right to be a Communist, I thought.

I did somehow get through it with a little help from my friends. I mean, most English people who were outraged by the political situation and who really fought. None of them were Communists. They all wanted to believe that I was not a Communist either, but none the less, they did defend my right to stay. And it was very difficult to stay in England because I had to report to Immigration every week, and I never got a permit for more than thirty days.

Carl Foreman set up *The Sleeping Tiger* with me and the writer, Harold Buchman, who was also blacklisted. Of course it was done under other names. Foreman had a very cheap story and he said would rewrite the script. The deal that was made with me financially was ridiculous. I got paid £1,000 to direct the picture. It took me about six months. I had a small interest in the film which I, in desperation, at the end sold to somebody whose name I can't even remember for \$2,000. So out of the picture, I got a total of about \$5,000. The English market wanted to employ me because first, they knew that I knew my

job; second, they got me very cheaply; third, they thought I would make pictures for the American market; fourth, they thought I would attract American stars; and fifth, in some sort of strange way they thought they could keep it all secret.

I want to make it very clear that I don't put Carl Foreman among the people that exploited me, because without him I probably would have done nothing. I'm also very grateful to people like Nat Cohen, whom I don't very much like. He was prepared to employ me and it was essential for me to work - absolutely essential. Not just for money. So there is no bitterness about any element of exploitation and there's a certain amount of irony and humour about the way it all worked.

*The Sleeping Tiger* was a lousy cheap story, as bad as James Hadley Chase's *Evil*, worse maybe. A sort of bedtime reading for senile states. Harold Buchman did the best he could on the script but he was not quite of the calibre of Foreman in terms of Foreman's inspiration when he had it.

It was suggested that Dirk Bogarde might do it. I didn't know anything about him; had never seen him in my life, either personally or on film, so a screening was set up of his last



"I'm going to do this picture with Dirk Bogarde and nobody else"

picture, *The Hunted*. On the morning when it was to run, I was told by the producer, that Bogarde under no circumstances would consider doing a picture of this budget with a blacklisted director, particularly as he was not prepared to take any reduction on his salary which at that time was immense for England. I loved the film. I came out and I said 'I'm going to do this picture with Dirk Bogarde and nobody else.'

I called Dirk Bogarde and I said 'I know you don't want to do it. I know why you don't want to do it, but can I come

and talk to you?' So I went out to one of his many beautiful houses, all of which now I have known, and it was an immediate love affair. I said 'Well, there are immense difficulties, the story is not very good but Carl Foreman is going to rewrite it (he never did); the budget is very small but I'm very good at dealing with that; I'm blacklisted, but I'm told that's no problem for you; so will you come and see *The Sleeping Tiger*?' He came to Pinewood, saw it, adored it and said he would do *The Sleeping Tiger*.

The whole situation was

transformed, and I think it's fair for me to say that later on, with *The Servant* and *Accident* and even *Moderly Blaise*, which he disavows, and certainly *King and Country*, Dirk's career was transformed. Certainly my career, and even the existence of a career at all, was made possible by Dirk's acceptance; because without it I might just have been dead - finished.

*Conversations with Losey* by Michel Ciment is published by Methuen (£20 hardback, £9.95 paperback).

## Television Affection

Cattle and gardening expert, excellent fisherman, acute judge of horseflesh, the most successful owner of national hunt racing has ever known and, even in defeat, superlative among good losers: these were some of the accolades bestowed on the Queen Mother in ITN's *A Birthday Portrait* last night.

The programme was written and narrated by Anthony Carthew, ITN's court correspondent. We were told, and it seemed somehow an incongruous association but Mr Carthew covers royal occasions well. It is not an easy task. There is a tendency, in commenting on our principal national fiction, to elevate the most ordinary human signal into something extraordinary but Mr Carthew has established a humorous style that enables him to skirt banality.

The Queen Mother has happily lived long enough to present something of a problem when it comes to celebratory programmes. So many milestones have been passed that biography would be rather repetitive. ITN gave us a picture essay which was both charming and amusing.

We saw the Queen Mother at her chosen home at Castle Mey in the bleakness of Caithness where nothing seems able to grow higher than the level of a wall. She picnics here in all weathers and the guests follow after. One imagines that with the climate and the particularly aggressive midges, of which natives appear proud, some might prefer an invitation to one of her other establishments, but this love of the outdoors and the determination to grow things no matter what, perhaps gives us a clue to her longevity.

It was Churchill, we heard, who persuaded her out of the seclusion she sought after being "knocked sideways", in the words of a lady in waiting, by the death of her husband. Churchill went uninvited to Balmoral and told her the country first.

ITN's film bore ample testimony to her ubiquitous activity since then. Much of it had not been seen before, but none of it caught its subject, no matter what the predicament, in anything other than beneficent mood.

Mr Denis Healey, though not, of course, in the same league as the Queen Mother, is something of a national institution, too, for which he may owe a slight debt to Mike Yarwood whose impersonations have softened the image of abrasiveness. On Channel 4 on Saturday he was in recollective mood before Bel Mooney in *Fathers by Sons*.

This is essentially a confessional series and Mr Healey revealed himself as an affectionate son, parent, and thoughtful man. His father, a teacher and principal, had not found it easy to show affection, he recalled, but had it in great measure. Love, he thought, was the most important thing a father could give a son.

He admitted to being capable of cussedness like his father, to a tendency to be cruel sometimes through lack of consideration, and to a habit of making humorous remarks subconsciously intended to hurt. Worst of all, he thought, was the most important thing a father could give a son.

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He admitted to being capable of cussedness



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Fiestas have always been fun. None more so than the stylish little Fiesta Dash. With smart tapeside stripes, special wheel covers and many other extras included in the price, the Dash is our latest special edition. And today you can get a deal on it.

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Right now with the unique Red Carpet Plan you can drive away a Fiesta Popular, brand new, for just £66.52 – because Ford is prepared to pay £150 of your initial payment, (based on Cash Price £4083.48 – APR 18.7%). Ask your Ford dealer for the full details.

There's even a highly economical Fiesta diesel that can do up to 74 mpg.\* Like the Escort and Orion diesels, it's quiet, efficient and still a nippy little performer.

## THE ESCORT DEAL.



There are deals on Escorts. In particular there's this super special edition called the Laser, a model which gives Britain's best selling car even more of an edge.

The Laser II (pictured left) has body coloured grille and distinctive side stripes. Driving lights. Full wheel covers. A tilting sliding sunroof. A four speaker radio/stereo cassette. Adjustable head rests. Special upholstery. A 60/40 split folding rear seat back.

The Laser II is available with 1300 or 1600 engines. And there's an Estate version.

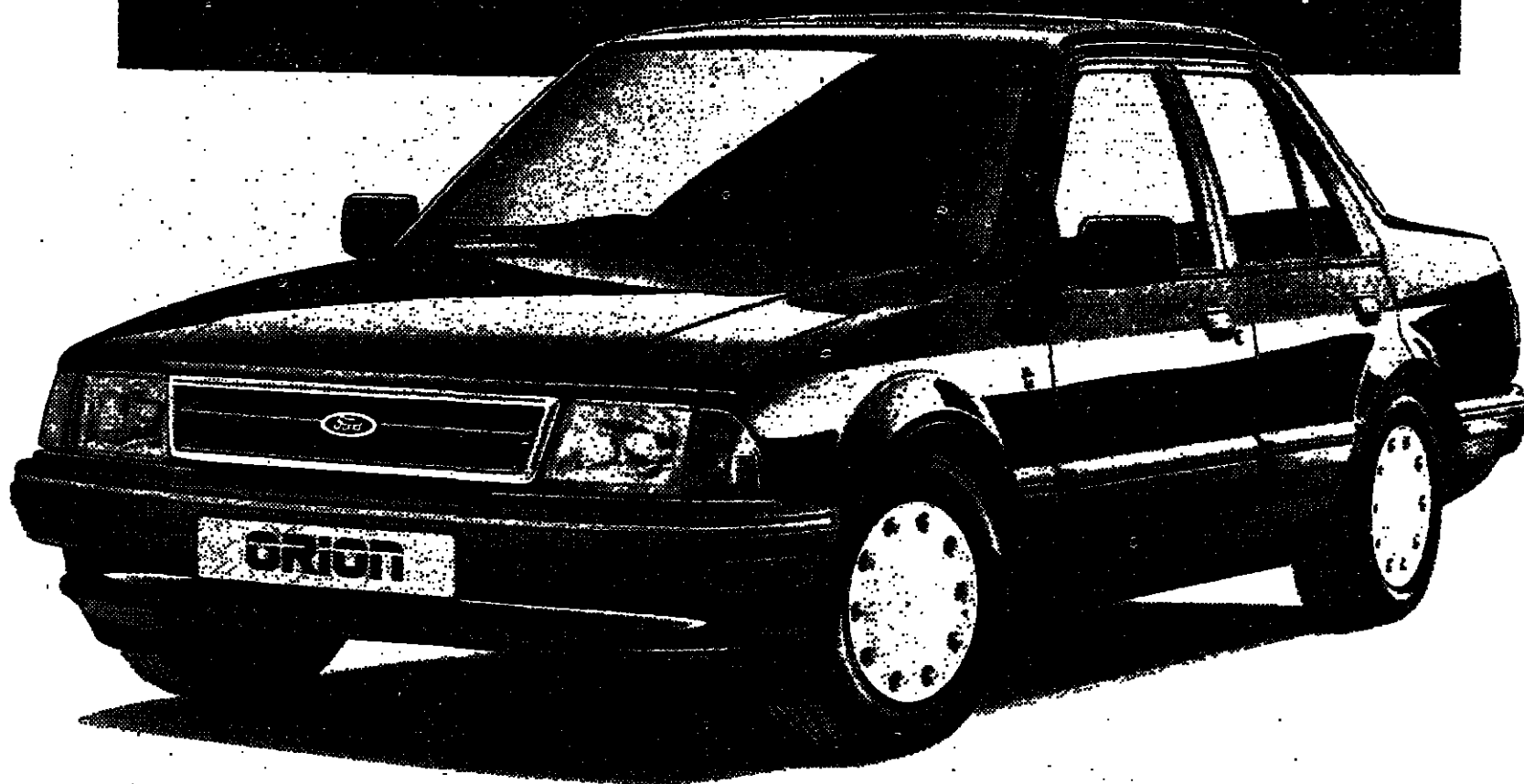
It would be tremendous value even if you couldn't make a deal on it. Now that you can, it's unbeatable.

Except perhaps by another Escort.

A Cabriolet, an RS Turbo, a diesel – whichever model you have in mind, right now you'll find it's easier to buy. Who knows, you might find you can afford a better model than you expected.



## THE ORION DEAL.



There are deals on Orions too. On everything from the friendly 1600 diesel version to the powerful fuel injected Ghia pictured here.

A proper saloon, the Ford Orion, with bang up-to-the-minute engineering, a generous boot and all very comfortably equipped. With a range that includes an L, a GL, a Ghia and a choice of 1.6 diesel, 1.3, 1.6 and 1.6 fuel injected engines.

They're all pretty speedy – even the diesel does over 90 mph – but the fuel injected Ghia featured here is exceptional. It's as quick as an XR3i. And some would say more civilised by nature.

But that's for you to decide. They both have a great deal to offer. Just like your Ford dealer.

To celebrate the fact that we've just built the millionth Sierra, Ford dealers can offer you a Sierra Finance Deal at only 9.5% APR on any model, with just 20% deposit.

A million Sierras in less than three years. Well, perhaps that's not so surprising.

Look at the range we have to offer. At one extreme the efficient 1.3 saloon. At the other the exhilarating XR4x4. And in between the handsome Sierra Estates, the tax beating 1.8 models and the powerful new fuel injected 2.0iS, pictured left. No wonder you see so many Sierras on the road these days.

Which brings us to our new finance offer – only 9.5% APR on any model with just 20% deposit. Call in and see any Ford dealer participating in the scheme for written details. He'll also be able to tell you about the other special finance scheme available on 1.3 and 1.6 Sierra and Sierra L saloons. But hurry. These special deals only last until August 31st.

## THE SIERRA DEAL.



Today there are deals on Capris which should make the race winning 2.8 Injection Special even more competitive – not to mention the Laser...

The evergreen Capri. On June 2nd and 3rd it won its latest great victory on the track, Britain's premier race for production saloons, the Willhire 24 Hours at Snetterton. Beating the fastest from Britain, Europe and Japan in the process.

But it's not just winning laurels on the circuits. The Capri is winning hearts on the road.

Yours perhaps?

If so, now is a great time to buy one. Because whether you fall for a 2.8 Injection Special, or a 1.6 or 2.0 Laser you'll find you can make a deal. Easily.

## THE CAPRI DEAL.



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The finance offers above are subject to credit approval and apply only to new Ford Fiesta Popular and Popular Plus vehicles (excluding van derivatives) registered between July 1st and September 30th 1985 and which are subject to Red Carpet Plan Hire Purchase Agreements underwritten by Ford Motor Credit Company Limited, and Sierra vehicles registered between July 1st and August 31st in England, Scotland and Wales and which are subject to Conditional Sale Agreements underwritten by Ford Motor Credit Company Limited, Regent House, 1 Hubert Road, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4QL. Applicants must be over 18 years of age and, in the case of Red Carpet Plan, must operate a current bank account from which payments will be made by direct debit. Written credit details may be obtained from any participating Ford dealer or by writing to Ford Motor Credit Company Limited, Regent House, 1 Hubert Road, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4QL. Please note: various factory fitted options are available for eligible vehicles at an extra cost. Figures and APR correct at time of going to press.



## SPECTRUM

# The art of spending a fortune

Research, scholarship and teaching – the J. Paul Getty Trust plans a billion-dollar cultural renaissance beyond the walls of its museums, writes Geraldine Norman

Paul Getty must have had a vision in mind of what was likely to happen if he left his vast fortune to the small museum he had established in Malibu, California.

Great fortunes are, of course, inextricably mixed up with the history of art. One has only to think of royal patronage of the Medici, of the Rothschilds and the Saatchis. Great fortunes have paid artists to create, built architectural masterpieces to house their work and been poured into the accumulation and display of art collections.

It is likely that Paul Getty, the oil tycoon, had something of this sort in mind. But he does not appear to have left any instructions. He just cut his family out of the will and left his fortune to the museum. The trustees have had to decide how to spend it.

Any project for spending so much money – \$2.3 billion at the last count – must have a dream quality. The legal responsibility, frightened the trustees into engaging the most high-powered money man they could find. Their choice was Mr Harold Williams, former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington. It is his dream, and reflects a faith in the absolute value of education shared by most 20th century social engineers but few great art patrons of the past.

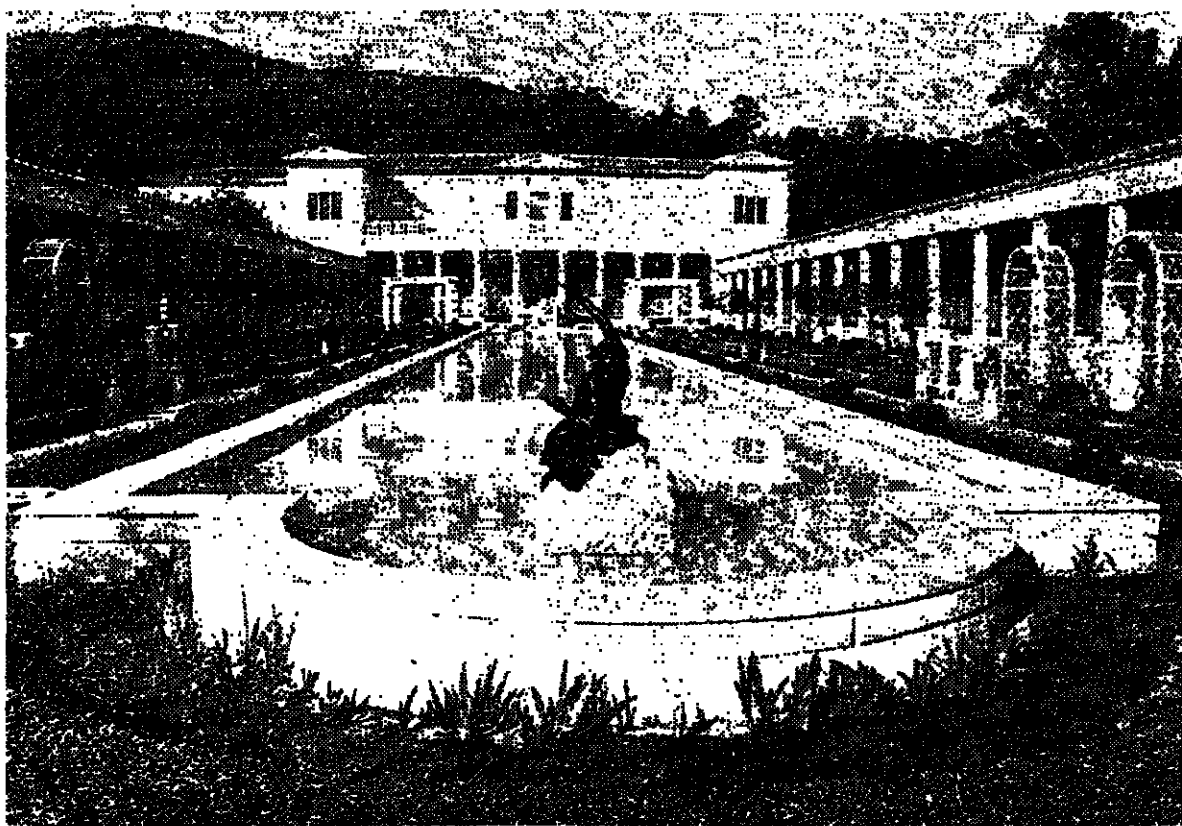


The trust can almost spend the income without buying art  
John Walsh

He changed the name from J. Paul Getty Museum to the J. Paul Getty Trust in 1983, a move which reflects the subordinate role of the museum in the institution he is creating. The museum is now one among seven operating programmes of the J. Paul Getty Trust, as John Walsh, the museum's director, told me recently. The trust is almost in a position to spend its income without buying a single work of art.

No similar institution exists. It is not a museum, it is not a university and it is not a heritage agency, but it combines activities characteristic of each. The accent is on art history, the encouragement of research, scholarship and teaching. This university flavour probably reflects the years Williams spent running the graduate school of management at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Only the new building project has a whiff of the traditional Maecenases about it. The trustees have spent several millions to acquire 742 acres of the wild and romantic Santa Monica mountains overlooking the vast sprawl of Los Angeles and the blue Pacific. They have hired Richard Meier to build the \$100 million plus fine art complex on them, a new



The Roman villa at Malibu where J. Paul Getty (top) kept his art collection. Now Harold Williams (bottom) administers the Getty billions

museum, a conservation institute and the Centre for the History of Art and the Humanities.

Otherwise not a penny is being spent on creating art, though a grant of \$3 million has been promised to the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art, possibly in response to pressure from local arts groups. Williams emphasizes that his aim is to "make a difference", to find activities where the beneficial "fict of the Getty wealth will be most felt."

Here is a guide to the new institution:

The J. Paul Getty Trust J. Paul Getty died in 1976, leaving most of his fortune to the museum he had built but never visited. His family went to law to contest the will and it was not until March, 1982, that the museum received its endowment, then worth \$1.2 billion. By December, 1984 it was worth \$2.3 billion.

The trust is required to spend at least 4.25 per cent of its endowment every year in order to retain its charitable status. Mr Williams was appointed president and chief executive in May, and spent the following year developing an operating plan with the aid of two attractive young women with experience in art administration, Leilani Latin Duke and Nancy Englander.

The trust has its headquarters in Century City the most expensive and luxurious office accommodation in Los Angeles. Williams's salary is reported to be £266,000 a year. The headquarters handles the investment of the endowment, the building programme and the grant programme while coordinating the seven operating programmes. Grants of up to about \$15 million a year are available.

Nancy Englander is director of programme planning and analysis. She also has responsibility for the grants programme and public relations. Next to Williams, she is the most important figure in the operation. Indeed, she is reputedly the one who really runs it. Her salary is reported to be \$66,000 a year.

The J. Paul Getty Museum Paul Getty was a keen art collector and the museum was opened in 1954. Meier to build the \$100 million plus fine art complex on them, a new

style ranch house on a 65-acre canyon estate in Malibu and the contents reflected his personal taste: Greek and Roman sculpture, French 18th-century furniture and Old Master pictures. He was genuinely interested in antiquities and had a good eye for French furniture. But his choice of Old Masters was poor. He could never resist a bargain and bought a lot of school pictures masquerading under grand names.

In the 1960s he conceived the imaginative plan of building an exact replica of a Roman villa which was buried in the eruption of Vesuvius in AD79. It was built further down his Malibu canyon overlooking the Pacific and opened its doors as a museum in 1974.

John Walsh, a specialist in Dutch 17th century painting, arrived from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to direct the museum in 1983. With the aid of Myron Laskin, previously at Ottawa, he has begun buying very good pictures to redress the balance of the old collection.

The Getty Centre for the History of Art and the Humanities The purpose of the centre is to receive visiting scholars and encourage them to research, write, hold seminars and exchange ideas. Its creation reflects Nancy Englander's perception that the study of art history has become highly specialized, thus losing touch with the broad sweep of culture.

To remedy this the centre intends to play host to scholars from a wide variety of disciplines and make them talk each other, in the hope that they will achieve and propagate ideas. The first group of 20 scholars arrives in September.

The centre's director is Kurt Forsner, a 50-year-old Swiss-born art historian who has taught at Yale and Harvard and ran the Swiss Institute in Rome. So far his activities have concentrated on gathering the tools that scholars need to work with, namely a library and a photo-archive. He has already acquired 200,000 books and more than a million photographs of art and architecture; he has a big staff engaged in sorting and cataloguing this deluge of material.

The Getty Conservation Institute The institute reflects another Englishman ideal – trying to save old works of art from being destroyed by ill-conceived restoration and conservation treatments.

There are three main trusts: scientific research into conservation techniques, the collection and dissemination of information on conservation practice, and advanced training schemes for qualified conservators.

Luis Nonreal, who arrived as director this summer, is a Spaniard who had been Secretary General of the International Council of Museums in Paris since 1974. The institute has a temporary headquarters at Marina del Rey. They have one laboratory there and another at the museum.



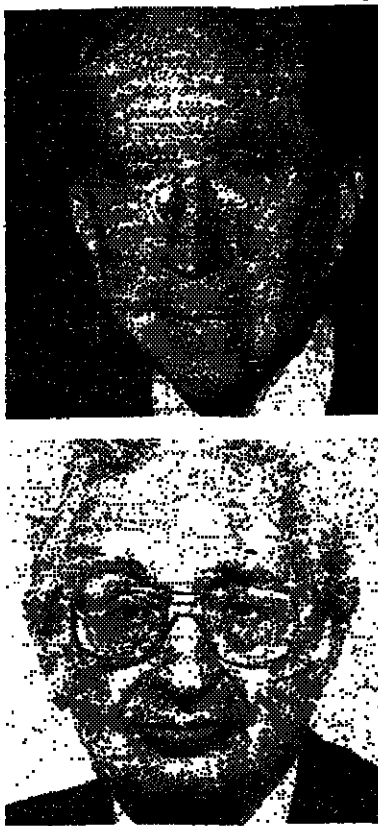
She controls grants of \$15 million and public relations  
Nancy Englander

Research has started into varnishes and other protective coatings while another project investigates the effect of air pollution on art. They are establishing a 50,000-volume library on conservation together with computer data banks.

They intend to run seminars and workshops to disseminate knowledge, while helping to establish apprenticeships, and other training schemes around the world.

The Getty Art History Information Programme The dream here was to put a vast amount of art history into a computer memory where it would be electronically cross-referred and indexed to allow scholars to home in on exactly the information they needed. Or, as they put it themselves in computer jargon: the creation of large data bases, the linking of them and their relationship to more specialized research data bases.

They have taken over or agreed to help with a number of specialized



indexing or bibliographical projects, the indexing of the Witt Library of photographs of pictures at the Courtauld Institute in London, for instance. They are also organizing international meetings to discuss various indexing and collation problems.

The director, Michael Ester, is an American archaeologist who has also worked in data processing. There are signs that they are discovering that no computer can make sense of the enormous diversity of art historical information, that they have bitten off more than they can chew.

The Getty Centre for Education in the Arts Leilani Latin Duke took charge of investigating art education during the year that she, Harold Williams and Nancy Englander were exploring ways to spend the Getty money. She set up and now runs the centre with the premise "that the study of art is fundamental to understanding the human experience and to transmitting cultural values".

She discovered that art as taught in most American schools meant simply painting pictures or modelling clay. She believes that, as well as producing art, children should be taught about art history, art criticism and aesthetics. This approach is labelled "discipline-based art education" and the centre has been set up to promote it.

Programme for Art on Film The aim of this project, run jointly with the Metropolitan Museum in New York, is to raise the quality of film and video presentations on art. A critical inventory of existing film and video material is being compiled and a "production laboratory" is envisaged, a scheme for bringing art historians and film makers together to experiment with new techniques of presentation.

Museum Management Institute The Trust has taken over running the summer course in museum management which was set up in 1979 by the Art Museum Association of America in collaboration with the University of California. Scholars who have been appointed to management posts in museums are given an intensive introduction to management techniques.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

Start the rot, we want to have fun



The first entry in a new series by Paul Heiney on the challenge of living on the land

Our little boy has invented a new word: *statching*. He knows what it means but can't, or won't, tell. But when the statching begins we all take cover. He will run, often in circles, frantically moving this-to-here and that-to-there. "I yam statching", he will gasp, until dizziness or exhaustion overtakes him and he needs a hug and to be told that everything is all right.

We've all done a lot of statching since we came to live on this old farm, with its one-acre remnant of what was once a proud man's land. Not that we're farmers, heaven forbid. We have not joined the "new settlers", of which there are many hereabouts: humble and a house cow to see them through till the next investment income cheque. We're here to have fun in the country.

We'll grow our own vegetables for the taste, we'll have Mother's Pride if we feel like it. We always knew the fun would have to be earned, if that means a sickly piglet spends the night in the warming oven of the Aga with only the porridge-pan for company, so be it.

We never expected the transition – from bijou Georgian in South London to crumbling Tudor in coastal Suffolk – to be a smooth one; but in our most heroic dreams we did not see the 48 discarded vodka bottles in the water tanks nor the gap in the kitchen door through which an icy northerly wind can whistle sharply enough to drive out a visiting bank manager looking for a forgotten overdraft. Which came first, I often wonder: the drink or the cash crisis? There is so much history within these farmhouse walls, and we are adding to it at an alarming rate.

No time for reflection: there's statching to be done. Take the compost heap. Dust to dust, ash to ash and potato peelings to the compost heap is the organic growers' creed.

Now, I have read *Common Sense Compost Making* like a child learning its times-tables, and it makes no sense to me. Why, when I have layered my horse muck, my grass clippings, sprout tops, and enough teabags to keep Sri Lanka solvent, am I left with a stinking midden that

even the plucky little robin won't peck at? This is supposed to be Nature's Way, when she has worked her wonder, I am supposed to have a pile of crumbly brown humus rich enough to turn on to a plate. I don't know what stopped the process, at this foul stage, I am inclined to suspect the discarded painful of sorrel soup, made on an embarrassingly folksy summer weekend and nasty enough to halt any ecosystem. It halted mine for days.

Wilfred blames the tree. Wilfred is our neighbour, and Wilfred is usually right. Forty-three years on the land have taught him a lot about everything except communication. He rarely voices an opinion but his utterances usually make sense. "The tree", he said, "shadder".

So I moved the heap from the shadow. Both reeking tons of it, quickly past the kitchen door to cause least offence to the diners, and to its new resting-place, as devoid of leaf cover and treacherous shadders as a 1950s housing estate.

Sir Mortimer Wheeler perhaps would have enjoyed the extended dig, the little discovered, observing how Christmas, represented by a mouldy crack-toy, has given way to the gaiety of spring when some weekend visitor, ignorant of country ways, had assumed a yoghurt pot would also return to the earth. Simple folk.

Although the sun shines freely down on the dung, the sprout tops, the teabags and eggshells, I still have the gravest doubts. The cursed book talks of "a slow rise in temperature". So far, only a graveyard chill. I shall not be happy until the heap is steaming. Humming would be better. But it lies cold, and silent. Rot it, I say.

## TOMORROW

New squararchy: How William Benyon MP runs his estate – first of two reports on Britain's rural landowners



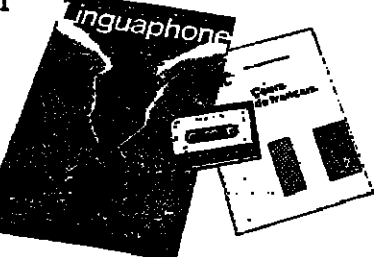
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You could see it was going to be a difficult session from the harassed eyes of the record producer, Brian Couzens. "We may have to disband", he muttered, hanging on to a microphone strut in the middle of Dewsbury Town Hall. In fact, just about everything was going wrong. Like true professionals, the Black Dyke Mills Band, king of British brass (the title depends a little on which side of the Pennines you come from, but here in Yorkshire their sovereign status is unquestioned) had arrived on the dot at 11am this Sunday morning in June. But you could see from their bleary eyes that they had had a night of it.

A Rotary Club charity concert at the Blackpool Opera House playing Grieg's Piano Concerto with John Briggs, then a late-night cabaret spot at the Winter Gardens, had been followed by the inevitable period of liquid relaxation which meant that they didn't start heading towards home before 2am – not the best preparation for recording Delius's "March Caprice" and



Sounding brass: the unique Black Dyke Mills Band recording at Dewsbury Town Hall

Holst's *The Perfect Fool* in the morning. This was especially true today, since the modern digital recording techniques, favoured by Couzens' Chandos Records, are almost sensitive enough to pick up morning-after blues let alone the slightest extraneous noise, and there was no shortage of that. Outside, three Irishmen were earning double-time attacking the road surface with pneumatic drills, and the din reverberated in the acoustic delight of Dewsbury Town Hall.

Major Peter Parkes, professional conductor of the Black Dyke Mills Band in full blow, No one has been able to match it, though not for want of trying. The Dutch, the Swiss, the Norwegians, all buy the band's records and try to fathom its rich, warm secret. The Japanese have tried everything from electronic analysis to precise imitation. When the Black Dyke Mills Band last year, they were met at Tokyo Airport by the Black Colt (Mitsubishi) Brass Band, dressed in the same black uniforms that have been sported by the Black Dyke more or less since they began in 1833, and playing one of the Black

The gesture spoke years of authority. Woe betide any bandman who was not ready when that stick came down. There was a scrambling for instruments and music, and a flickering of fingers over valves as they settled themselves into their seats, arranging their beer bellies comfortably around them. The stick swooped down, like a kestrel on its prey, and the great British brass heritage echoed around the hall.

There is nothing in the world like the Black Dyke Mills Band in full blow. No one has been able to match it, though not for want of trying. The Dutch, the Swiss, the Norwegians, all buy the band's records and try to fathom its rich, warm secret. The Japanese have tried everything from electronic analysis to precise imitation. When the Black Dyke Mills Band last year, they were met at Tokyo Airport by the Black Colt (Mitsubishi) Brass Band, dressed in the same black uniforms that have been sported by the Black Dyke more or less since they began in 1833, and playing one of the Black

Dyke's greatest hits. "And they were very good", said Major Parkes candidly. But it wasn't quite the same. It may be something to do with the water or the hops, or the Great British embouchure, or the rolling hills of England or the natural inflections of Yorkshire. "How do you feel this morning, John?", one member asked John Clough, the principal euphonium player of Black Dyke for over 20 years. "Champion, champion", he said, sipping from a flask of coffee, warmed, he disclosed, with a shot of rum.

After 30 minutes of thorough rehearsal, Major Parkes left the platform to return with the news that the Irishman would start respecting the Sabbath at midday. On the dot of 12 o'clock, Brian Couzens, buried in the cellar with his digital equipment, flipped a switch, the red light glowed and the band launched into Delius's "March Caprice".

By 12.25pm, "March Caprice" was in the can, and a section of the band, led by the soprano cornet player, who was puffing away on a cigarette,

crowded into cellar to hear the playback. It sounded good.

During the short break, John Clough sipped away at his rum and coffee and talked about the band and about organs – he is an organ builder by trade, maintaining, among others, the organ of Bradford Cathedral – and bemoaned the changes threatening the British brass tradition. "Too many people are coming into brass bands from orchestras and trying to change them", he said, voicing the rearward action the traditionalists are now mounting against a move towards more contemporary, entertainment methods. "But it is not happening in Black Dyke."

The band's horizons remain much the same as they have done for years. Having won the European Championships in Copenhagen in May – for the sixth time in the last seven years – they are aiming for a hat-trick with the British Open in Manchester in September, and the National Championships in the Royal Albert Hall in October. To do that, however, they will have to

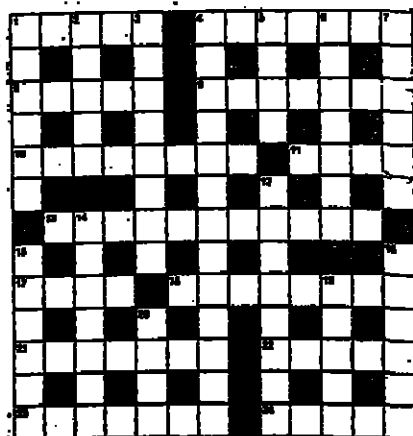
overcome their main rivals, the Cory Band from Wales, who have won the nationals for the last three years in succession. With the Black Dyke's history of 150 years of pre-eminence, it is a minor hiccup, but it irks.

The players wandered back on stage and sorted out the music for *The Perfect Fool*. Major Parkes politely asked the soprano cornet player to take off his shoes which were offering a creaking counterpoint to the all-night digital equipment. Parkes glanced to his left at Philip McCann, regarded the world over as one of the finest solo cornet players of recent years. A diffident man by nature, he wiped his mouth with his ever-ready handkerchief and blew a tuning B flat, a note that glowed a warm amber in the air and held steady and pure. The cornets, the horns, the trombones and the basses answered with a broadening crescendo that was as thrilling as anything Holst could have written. And they died away, one by one, leaving the sound of McCann to linger in the caves.

Nicolas Soames

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 714)

- ACROSS
- 1 Vill (5)
  - 4 City merchant (7)
  - 8 Instances (5)
  - 9 Usual (7)
  - 10 Hypnotic (8)
  - 11 Senses (4)
  - 13 Eddly conceived (11)
  - 17 Turnall (4)
  - 18 Pattern (8)
  - 21 Roman war cart (7)
  - 22 Spite (5)
  - 23 Road cleaner (7)
  - 24 Cellulose fibre (5)
- DOWN
- 1 Pull up sticks (6)
  - 2 Water hole (5)
  - 3 Casual observer (8)
  - 4 Mendicant misadventure (7,6)
  - 5 African money unit (6)
  - 6 Leading woman (7)
  - 7 Savour (6)
  - 12 Resting place (8)
  - 14 Cut off (7)
  - 15 Saffron plant (5)
  - 16 Deutsch (6)
  - 19 Irritate (5)
  - 20 Mispronounce "s" (4)



السلامة العامة



## MONDAY PAGE

## Standing up for herself

Pamela Stephenson is tired of other people making the decisions. She told Pearson Phillips about her own show in Edinburgh this month

She wanted eight giants and eight midgets. But theatrical economics have made her settle for little Melanie Dixon, who plays the trumpet, tiny Tony Cooper, who does disco-dances, and 28 characters played by herself - "that's naughty Pamela Stephenson".

It isn't easy to carry on being an enfant terrible past 30 particularly if you have an enfant of your own.

Pamela Stephenson is now living what she calls "a private, settled life" in her home in a converted fish factory in west London. Baby Daisy is 18 months. Pamela's getting together with Billy Connolly has become yesterday's scandal. Her Maggie Thatcher on *Not the Nine O'Clock News* seems a long time ago. She has been making films and has just finished a season on the American satirical TV show *Saturday Night Live*. But she is about to achieve the aim of every performer weary of doing other people's sketches and other people's films: "My own show".

It goes on at 11 o'clock each night for a week at the King's Theatre, Edinburgh, from August 25 and 26. But that is just a preview. "It is all so totally new and experimental. I don't really know

Connolly's influence was dismissed as if she had barely heard of him

how it is going to turn out". When she has found out, she intends to stretch it from an hour to an hour and a half and take it on a round-Britain comedy trail.

She took a lunch break from rehearsals to tell me. The old, punk Pamela may have softened a bit. But she still likes to stand out from the crowd. Her hairdresser, she explains, is genuinely colour-blind. So the remains of her long, blonde locks, chopped to fit the 15 wigs her show demands, have been treated with orange, lime-green, turquoise. "I think I look like one of those coloured feather dusters," she does.

But underneath all this is what one director described as "an extremely serious, very hard-working and, thoroughly professional person".

Her script has been written partly by herself, largely by commissioned writers, including a couple of fellow Australians called Patrick Cook and Geoff Albertson. "But it is my thing," she says firmly. With some hesitation, I suggested that perhaps the influence of that supreme one-man late-night artist Billy Connolly had been behind it. She looked as though she had barely heard of him. "I do admire those people who can go and just attach themselves to a microphone and deliver to an audience for an hour. But I don't think I'm that sort of performer. And I am not sure that people in this country are yet convinced that a woman can be funny."

"I have tried it though. I went to Edinburgh once before and attempted to do a sort of stand-up comedy act. It was between series of *Not the Nine O'Clock News* and it was my first attempt at stand-up. There were just 75 people in the audience. I did an hour but that hour changed every single night."

"And I used to do quite a bit of what we nowadays call alternative cabaret. I did stand-up at The Comic Strip in the very early days. People imagine that no



Naughty or nice? Pamela Stephenson between acts

one who had been on television ever appeared there, but I did, and I actually toured with Alternative Cabaret playing a lot of very strange venues. I was working on my stand-up quite substantially at that point. But I found it difficult, because there weren't any other women around at that time, and I was

In one scene, she plays the whole cast of an Agatha Christie thriller

going on after people like Alexei Sayle, so I had to produce the toughest material I could. I was breaking bottles on my bosom, just to survive.

"But through all that I found what I liked, doing, as opposed to what I thought was clever in other people. This show is the result of that."

What she discovered was that she got a better response from changing suddenly into lots of different people than from trying to put across a version of herself.

"I like to make something happen on the stage, to trick people with magic and illusion. I have got four traditional pieces of illusion in the show. Ali Bongo has been very helpful, although the Magic Circle told me that I couldn't become a member because I am a

woman. I couldn't believe what I was hearing.

"Humour goes well with magic. What I like is combining comedy with a real skill. There is one sketch where I actually have to sing the opera *Salome*, in which you will remember John the Baptist's head makes an appearance on a plate. That is the scenario for a traditional theatrical illusion. You can imagine what we do with it."

She also uses another old-time musical skill, quick-change artistry. In one scene she will play a whole Agatha Christie play by herself using people from her repertoire of mimicry for the cast. Ian Paisley is the vicar. Neil Kinnock is Bronwen the Welsh maid. Mrs Gorbachov is the Russian countess. Arthur Scargill is the inspector. Robin Day is the dissolute son and Margaret Thatcher is Miss Marple.

This skill for mimicry was put to the supreme test when she was auditioned for the American *Saturday Night Live* show. "The producers had liked what I had done on *Not the Nine O'Clock News*, but they didn't want a British person and they weren't sure I could do American characters. So I had to test as an American and do 17 different American characters in front of Americans, which is a cheek when you think about it. I did it by going on holiday to Los Angeles and studying a lot of characters on television, and by

tape-recording people in the street.

"After that I had to do a crash course in American politics. Because when I arrived on the show I found myself in a room full of people who were making jokes I simply didn't understand." She used to smile and check up afterwards.

The programme went on live between 11.30pm and 1am to an audience of 35 million. She did seven months of it and found it back-breaking. "Picture the scenario. We had a split studio, working on two different floors. So there I was, having just done Nancy Reagan in front of 35 million live Americans - 'Ranie and I' - and I'm grabbed by a dresser and pulled through the cameras and the audience to the lift - sorry the elevator. And I'm pressing the button of this elevator to go from the third floor to the eighth, where I have to appear after the commercial break, which is 45 seconds long, as Glenda Jackson playing Joan of Arc."

"In the elevator, somebody is throwing chain-mail on to me, somebody is ripping off one wig and putting on another, somebody is darkening my eyes with black stuff. We finally get to the eighth floor and I'm running, tripping over my sword, in order to get on the show in time. It all seemed to be like that."

But it wasn't just the rush. Every show was created in a state of rivalry and competition. "You had to fight every week to get in, you had to prove yourself and your material every day in front of rooms full of people. If they didn't like it, you wouldn't do it. People were left out of the show every week - though that never happened to me. Thank goodness. Every Saturday at 7.30 pm there was a dress rehearsal which

It would be wonderful to be someone like Mel Brooks

always overran, giving them the opportunity to cut out anything the invited audience didn't react to. Not just whole sketches, but also bits of sketches. And if you asked if you could rehearse the cut, they'd say, 'No time, but it will be on the cards'. So I would find myself doing a scene live in front of 35 million people that I hadn't rehearsed the end of and I would be reading it as I went along."

Not surprisingly Pamela had some problems fitting in with what the American programme-makers and their sponsors considered was tasteful enough for even late-night television. "We had our own censor. Can you believe it, his name was Bill Clowworthy. True... I was in trouble from the first day. He wouldn't allow me to refer to my nipples in a scene. And yet one of the boys actually said the word 'nipple' in another scene. Of course, I was in a right state about that. It was apparently all right for boys to say 'nipples' but not girls."

She made herself an American satirical reputation to match her British one. And it was all wonderful experience. But she doubts if she will do anything like it again.

"I feel it is important not to get stuck in a groove. You have to keep developing. You get to a point where you're tired of doing something which is just somebody else's decision. Even films are so much products of director's nowadays. I doubt whether you can consider them a performance medium any more. It would be wonderful to be someone like Mel Brooks writing, directing and acting your own movie. The only way to develop is to try new things, and to do that you need your own show."

So that is what she is doing. She may take pains to look like a feather duster. But she would not like to be thought a feather-brain.

## Leaks, guesses - and the mother accused of murder

The "Little Gregory" saga of murder and intrigue, which has kept France in thrall for the past nine months, could never have happened in Britain. That is to say, the events themselves could have taken place, but not the terrible hounding of suspects by the press, the extraordinary leaks of police evidence, or the inspired guesses as to the real culprit by self-appointed experts and public personalities.

In Britain, the law of contempt of court punishes the publication of anything seriously prejudicial to a pending criminal trial. France has no such law, with the result that anything seems to be allowed. Christine Villenmin, the mother of Gregory, was being spoken of in the French press as the monstrous murderer of her child - several months before she was finally charged at the beginning of July. A few months before the same newspapers and magazines had been asserting that Bernard Laroche, cousin of Gregory's father, was the murderer.

The press have plagued the Vologne valley's taciturn inhabitants and members of the extensive Villenmin family more remorselessly than ever did the mysterious "crow", a malevolent character, who may or may not have murdered Gregory, but who bombarded the family with threatening letters and anonymous telephone calls.

The life of Christine Villenmin, in particular, has been turned into a nightmare. Yet this relatively simple country girl, aged 25, who left school at 16 to work in a factory sewing shirts, has not given in. Has not broken down, has continued to protest her innocence, and has undiminished a certain proud aloofness. All this despite the loss of her only child, aged four.

For some, Christine Villenmin has come to appear the heroine of a Greek tragedy. Marguerite Duras, one of France's foremost living novelists, recently described her as "sublime". She wrote that it was a crime of passion, committed by a frustrated intelligent woman, who felt imprisoned by her surroundings and suffocated by her loving hard-working, petit bourgeois husband.

How can Christine Villenmin expect a fair jury trial when comments like that, are being made in public? Extracts from psychiatrists' reports (called for by the police) are apparently deliberately leaked to the press, describing her as "of above average intelligence, but very calculating... lacking in any maternal instinct and with a character that could lead her so far as to kill her own child".

In March the examining magistrate in charge of the investigation visited Christine Villenmin in hospital, where she had been taken with a threatened miscarriage. He informed her of the psychiatrist's view that she was the "crow" and had written the final cruel letter to her husband, saying: "Look where you are now with all your telly. Your son is dead and I have my revenge!" It was not until three months later that the judge felt he had sufficient evidence to charge her with the crime.

Christine did not miscarry, but four days after the magistrate's visit, Jean-Marie Villenmin went to the home of his cousin, Bernard Laroche, and shot him dead in front of his pregnant wife and four-year-old son.

He then returned to his wife in hospital and collapsed in tears by her bedside saying, "I love you very much. I did it for you," and then gave himself up to the police.

In June, Jean-Marie Villenmin, looking pale and emaciated, was taken from jail to re-enact the killing while a throng of journalists and bystanders looked on. Three times he was made to come out of the



Christine Villenmin

bushes, where he had lain in wait, and fired point-blank at a dummy of his cousin, using the actual murder weapon to shoot blank cartridges. To what purpose, one wondered? Jean-Marie Villenmin had never sought to deny the murder.

Events like that have helped to keep the story in the headlines since Gregory was found last October with his hands and feet tied, drowned in the Vologne river not far from his parents' home. But apart from the extraordinary way in which the case has often been handled, the story itself is full of drama, mystery and passion, and provides an intriguing glimpse into behind-the-scenes life in *La France profonde*.

The first scene opens shortly before 5 pm on October 16, 1984 in the village of Lepanges in the Vologne valley, when Christine Villenmin arrives from work to pick up her son from his childminder. She says she drove him back to the Villenmin home, a new house on the outskirts of the village, leaving him outside to play while she went in to do the ironing and listen to the radio. Twenty minutes later she looked out and he was gone. Some 10 minutes after that, her brother-in-law Michel Villenmin got an anonymous telephone call from the "crow". "I have my revenge. I have taken the son of the chief. I have put him into the Vologne," Gregory was dead.

A first finger pointed to Jacky, Jean-Marie Villenmin's half-brother, born out of wedlock and nicknamed "the bastard". He had recently been rejected from the family circle and had a reason for revenge. He knew intimate details of the family history, to which the "crow" sometimes referred, such as Jean-Marie's grandfather having hanged himself and his grandmother having been im-

prisoned for three years after battering one of her children to death.

But Jacky had a cast-iron alibi. The police ruled him out after receiving testimony from 12 independent witnesses.

Suspicion next fell on Bernard Laroche, Jean-Marie's cousin. Handwriting experts had designated his writing as most like that of the "crow", and his wife's 15-year-old sister, Muriel, told she had accompanied Bernard Laroche to the river with Gregory on the day of the murder, and how Laroche had come back without the child. Four days later, she tearfully claimed she had been lying under pressure from the police. Laroche was nevertheless charged with the murder and imprisoned.

Three months later, doubts began to be voiced about Christine Villenmin's version of events, and Laroche was released on bail. The press reported that new handwriting tests designated Christine as the "crow". Cords identical to that used to tie up Gregory was found at the Villenmin home. The Villenmin telephone bill was found to have risen dramatically during those periods when the "crow" was most active. Three work colleagues claimed to have seen Christine post a letter at about the time of the murder from the very box that the "crow" sent his last letter. Christine herself, it was reported, had no alibi for the crucial half-hour.

But there was no motive. Why should she have wanted to kill her child? Christine and Jean-Marie always appeared a loving, united couple and the child bright, happy and well looked after. Everyone remembers Christine at the boy's funeral with her ravaged face and her anguished cry, "Don't go my love! Stay with me, my little child! Ever since his death, she has worn a silver medallion round her neck bearing his photo, and every night takes his toy elephant to bed with her. "How could I have murdered him? For me, he was God himself," she says.

Her critics say that it was just for show, as is the new baby she is carrying. They insist she nurtured a hatred for her husband, and the narrow Vologne valley, with its long dark winters and dreamed of going south to the sun. Others suggest there was a secret love affair going on between her and Bernard Laroche. She herself told the police that Laroche tried to flirt with her once, before she was married, though she denied that things ever went any further. But none of these critics can provide any proof.

Christine, now six months pregnant, has been released from prison after a hunger strike, but remains charged with the murder of her child. In jail, Jean-Marie awaits trial for the murder of Laroche. The examining magistrate and all the police involved have gone into limbo and, if the views of a majority of Frenchmen are anything to go by, it is likely to develop into one of those long-running French murder sagas which are never properly solved.

Diana Geddes

## Making it complicated

One hesitates to accuse the General Synod of the Church of England of flippancy but, apparently, after it voted in favour of ordaining women deacons last month the talk was all about what the new women clergy will wear. So, before they have even started work, female deacons seem to have been laid low by the Princess of Wales syndrome: a tendency to be discussed only in terms of what they have on their back.

I had hoped that since most ecclesiastical wear would look even better on a girl, without the slightest jot or tittle of alteration, women deacons would be able to shrug on a standard size cassock and get down to work, but this is not to be. Their cassocks will be nipped in at the waist with cinchure and ropes and bands "specially designed for women's wear", shirts will have gussets and lace insets will be added with what seems reckless abandon. The Church Times also reports that American women priests "kilt jumpers in liturgical colours to carry them through the Church's year".

Impossible to imagine male clergy scheming their pullovers to accord with the liturgy or, to come to that, worrying about the cut of a cassock. Such over-attention to detail is part of the feminine condition, whose creed is that there is no situation so difficult that a little fuss, potting won't make it absolutely impossible.

There is no area of life where the feminine condition can't be relied upon to nudge us towards complete emotional and physical collapse, but it enroots itself most deeply on the domestic front. Here it causes women who are, that very evening, hosting a dinner-party for 12 people, to give in to an irresistible urge to clean out the larder. It insists that, having bought a microwave oven in order to get ready-prepared frozen gourmet-style meals out



PENNY PERRICK

of the freezer and on to the table in two shakes of a lamb's tail, we also buy a dozen books with titles like *Cooking for Your Microwave* to ensure that we spend more time fiddling about in the kitchen than before.

It makes us refuse to go along with the simple, the uncomplicated. Which is why the much-vaunted working woman's wardrobe of suit, shirt and medium-heeled shoes never really caught on. How could we have lived with ourselves having brought our sartorial problems down to checking our lapels for grubby stains? We simply had to revert to type, tracking down the ultimate

In spite of the victory of The Wages for Housework Campaign at the Decade of Women conference in Nairobi, governments agreed to include all women's work, paid and unpaid, in the gross national product of every country. I can't see debate on the subject being anything other than ongoing. Nothing lends itself so much to "on the one hand... on the other" responses as the thought that labours of love should be

hoop-carring, finding a shop which would dye T-shirts to match our ankle socks.

Pregnancy and childbirth are the latest conditions to have been taken over by the Make It Complicated Creed. I was told by a friend that she is about to embark on a 12-month pregnancy, the first three months of which are a sort of preparation period for pre-pregnancy.

It appears that lying back, thinking of Empire and hoping for the best is now thought of as naive to the point of wickedness. In order to have a baby with the required amount of beauty and bounce you must start eating and exercising healthily even before you conceive it. Would-be mamas are treating a book called *The Twelve Month Pregnancy* as though it were divine revelation, even though it must have the most off-putting title since 1001 Ways with Oxo.

If it weren't for the feminine condition one would be tempted to bring out some jollier reads, such as *How to Ignore your Pregnancy*, *Say Boo to the Menopause* and *Growing Old Disgracefully*. But since none of them involve suffering, inconvenience or domestic martyrdom they would be unlikely to find a market.

*The Twelve Month Pregnancy* by Stephanie Lashford is published by the Ashgrove Press at £3.95.

## For love or money?

labours of love and money. On the one hand, it would be absolutely smashing for women's work to have a value put on it. On the other, if someone is paying you for nurturing activities, will you still be allowed to sweep the dust under the doormat, stuff things labelled "hand-wash with care" into the machine and turn a blind eye when the baby spits out its vegetables? I think we should

## Hearing a lone voice

## FIRST PERSON

Josephine Baxter

The other day I congratulated an acquaintance on her long-awaited second pregnancy. She smiled at me and my only child, eight-year-old Laura, said, "Yes, we're so glad, we don't want Toby to be an only child."

What is Laura supposed to make of remarks like that? What is so awful about being an Only Child? The very name implies inadequacy but it carries even nastier connotations. People cannot quite bring themselves to say, "We don't want Toby to be spoiled/lonely/selfish/over-dependent". The phrase Only Child covers it all.

Offending parents like myself not only have to put up with this unthinking rudeness, we have to suffer it in silence because any attempt on our part to point out our children's good qualities or merely average quota of bad ones would be pounced on as the over-anxious defensiveness of our kind.

The rest of the world feels entitled to view us through a jaundiced lens. Any experience of opinion on parenting that I may try to air is met with stern admonitions - of course our daughter never had bed-time problems, it must have been incredibly easy for me managing just one child; of course she talked late, she had no stimulation from other children; on the other hand she understood a huge vocabulary "because she enjoyed our constant verbal attentions".

The list of pat explanations is endless and they encourage me because they take no account whatsoever of one's skills or failings as a parent or the personality of the child. Laura is a happy, humorous, outgoing girl with all the nice and nasty characteristics of the average eight-year-old. I would be a fool to say that being the only child in a family does not make a difference to that child's outlook and upbringing, but it is not the only factor and need not lead to the horrors traditionally implied by the Only Child.

I make no allowances for my daughter being an only child and I don't want anyone else to. The most debilitating thing we can do to our children is make constant excuses for them. There is another side to the argument. Laura once stopped on her way home from school to help an elderly neighbour sweep her path. The neighbour, who has been sternly instructing me to "fill the cradle" for years, told me about the incident. "Of course, she'd been looking for something to do. She's a poor, lonely little thing," took the remark as the chin but raised inside that Laura could not be given credit for a kind heart.

Much of my unspoken guilt was dispelled when a friend told me that her twin boys, who were usually the best of friends, often complained of feeling lonely and would moan about at opposite ends of the house saying they never had anyone to play with. I'm now devoted to my older sister but I'm sure she would agree that we had no time for one another when we were children. There are, of course, families where brothers and sisters are friends but there are many others where mutual tolerance is the order of the day and I can't see that such children derive much joy from one another.

Don't be mistaken, I'm not advocating only childhood. Apart from anything else it's tiresome to be the butt of so much institutionalized prejudice. There's something charming about big families. Many of my friends either have them or belong to them but I don't judge them or their children on the basis of family size and I would be obliged if they would treat me likewise.

## Last week water could have killed her

Until recently, the only water available to her was contaminated and unsafe.

For her and for so many victims of the African tragedy, Oxfam is helping to provide clean water; so far, over 30 feeding centres in Ethiopia and more than 300,000 refugees in Sudan now have safe water supplies.

But thousands more still need help. Long-term solutions rather than just emergency relief.

That's why Oxfam has launched Life-channel. It's a new scheme to fund pipes and tanks, wells and pumps.

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### How low can you get?

When the Queen Mother flies over Scotland aboard Concorde tomorrow - a brilliant publicity coup by British Airways - I trust she will "keep a low profile" and not cause "an annoyance or disturbance" on board. After all, these are the conditions which have just been produced by the airline for retired staff members when applying for concessionary travel. They are disclosed by Heathrow sales agent Hazel Cox, who is outraged by a document her mother has just received. "DO NOT strip travel shops of brochures and timetables. DO NOT cause annoyance or disturbance. DO NOT specifically ask for the supervisor, and DO keep a low profile on the ground and in the air." Miss Cox says of the document - produced by BA's so-called welfare services: "I feel it is insulting and patronising to send out a list like this to the people who have made our company what it is today." Quite so.

Liberal MPs have finally solved the problem of how to reply to a Young Liberal motion at this year's party conference calling on David Steel to desist from recommending honours. They have nominated Sir Russell Johnston to reply from the platform.

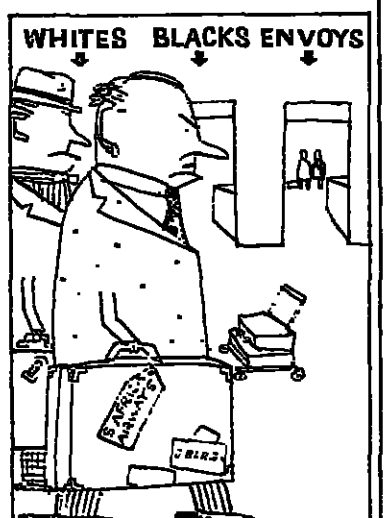
### Skinned

The Plymouth Drake local Labour Party has passed a unanimous resolution condemning Labour frontbencher spokesman Gwyneth Dunwoody for becoming parliamentary consultant to the British Fur Trade Association at £4,000 a year, as first reported in the Diary. The constituency management committee says the Fur Trade Association "has interests that are contrary to those of the Labour Party, committed as it is to the outlawing of blood sports and the hunting of wild animals for vanity and profit." Bob Turpin of the constituency party says: "Thank you very much for your report. I must admit that I didn't believe it at first. But I checked the story with the *Guardian* Diary and they assured me it was true..." He giveth, and he taketh away.

### Protest as usual

After months negotiating with the authorities for passports, a dissident Polish theatre group now has nowhere to perform during the Edinburgh Festival. The Eight Day Theatre Company prima donnishly decided that their planned venue in the city's Assembly Rooms did not meet their needs, even though the Rooms are quite acceptable to the official Polish troupe, Teatr Nowy. After years of samizdat performances in Polish churches, it now looks as though Eight Day will end up performing in a Kirk.

BARRY FANTONI



### Uneasy alliance

Some ammunition for Neil Kinnock in his battle against black sections. The Enfield and Barnet branch of the National Front has just passed a motion welcoming their establishment "as the first stage in the realignment of British politics on racial lines." The motion, to be sent to the Labour Party, adds: "These sections clearly indicate both the inability and unwillingness of blacks to integrate into British society."

The Institute of Taxation is holding a one-day conference in London this November on "Family Planning": financial, I presume.

### Disarray

The BBC's top brass reacted swiftly to the letter from BBC documentary producers in *The Times* on Friday lamenting the cancellation of the Sinn Féin programme. All 27 signatories (only a dozen names were printed) were summoned by TV managing director Bill Cotton to be given a dressing down for breaking ranks. Unrepentant, the producers intend to discuss notions of no confidence in the board of governors and the board of management at a meeting today.

### Precedent

Those with long memories can recall another occasion when the BBC bowed to government pressure and banned a programme. In 1950 the BBC chairman, Lord Simon, cancelled the second broadcast of *Party Manners*, a light comedy by Val Gielgud. At the time, the programme was in the threat of a Labour Party conference - considered the play politically biased, and at least one Labourite BBC governor threatened to resign if it went on. Lord Simon obligingly cancelled the play - and was forced to apologise in the House of Lords to quell the uproar.

P.H.S.

# Nuclear free - at a price

The big spenders are doomed, but David Regan calls for action against the many other town halls muscling in on defence and foreign policy



signs at £100 each. One can find examples of this kind of expenditure in the other metropolitan counties too.

One might be tempted to think that the GLC and the metropolitan counties have lavished public funds on these inappropriate purposes because they have had too real responsibilities. Machiavelli pointed out that just as a ship might be threatened by a whale unless it is thrown a barrel to play with, so powerful persons in a state with too little to occupy them might prove disruptive. If this were the case then the problem would be almost over. With the royal assent to the abolition Bill, the fate of the GLC and the six metropolitan counties is sealed. Unfortunately, in the last few

years, anti-nuclear extravagance has spread like a contagious epidemic to local authorities of all kinds, even those responsible for a wide range of important local services. Much of this expenditure has been stimulated by the "nuclear-free zone" movement, which effectively began when Manchester declared itself a "nuclear-free zone" in November 1980.

The city launched a campaign to persuade other local authorities, first in Britain and then overseas, to take the same step and it still runs the Nuclear Free Zones National Steering Committee, with its chief executive as the secretary.

So far some 173 British local authorities have declared themselves "nuclear-free zones" and have taken part in an extensive series of meetings, conferences and publications which the movement has promoted. Manchester also hosted the first international "nuclear-free zones" conference. The second was held at Cordoba earlier this year; 50 councillors from 26 British local authorities attended at a cost to the ratepayers of £20,000.

When a local authority purports to declare itself a "nuclear-free zone" it has no legal or practical consequence. The point of such declarations is to provide an excuse for anti-nuclear propaganda - road signs, posters, pamphlets, conferences, festivals and much else. Many local authorities pay considerable direct and indirect subsidies to unilateralist organizations. The most active anti-nuclear local authorities also incur substantial expenditure on their own account. It is difficult to calculate accurately how much all this has cost the public but it must run into many millions of pounds.

Much or all of this expenditure may be technically legal. Local authorities have various discretionary powers in expenditure, for instance to spend up to the product of a 2p rate on objects which in their opinion are in the interests of some or all of their area or its inhabitants.

However, even if this expenditure is within the law it is a distortion of the status and role of local government in our political system.

For local authorities to conduct a multi-million pound propaganda campaign on defence is as inappropriate as it would be for a local authority to open an embassy in Albania or purchase anti-aircraft missiles. Some local authorities are now being exploited to serve political ends far removed from their responsibilities.

Those like me who have a strong commitment to the value and importance of local government must be worried by these developments. They help to establish a political Auggan stable in local government that will require far more profound purification measures than ratcheting and the abolition of the GLC.

The author is Francis Hill professor of local government at the University of Nottingham, who is conducting a survey of anti-nuclear expenditure by local authorities on behalf of *Peace Through Nato*.

## David Bernstein on the fear that Israel's leaders are reluctant to acknowledge

# Exodus, from the land that has lost its promise

conveniently, are never included in the emigrant statistics."

Of potentially greater concern than the number of emigrants is the perceptible change in their nature. Since the mid-1960s it has become increasingly plain that most emigrants no longer comprised failed immigrants returning to their countries of origin. Lahis, who now runs an organization that has been lobbying vigorously for a more serious approach to the problem, says the statistics show that an increasing number of emigrants are established Israelis.

They are mostly young men, born into the large underprivileged families who arrived in Israel during the mass exodus from North Africa in the early 1950s who find on completing national compulsory education, no trade or profession, poor job prospects in a crisis-ridden economy, and no hope at all of the \$30,000 plus it would take to buy even the most modest home and start a family.

They fall easy prey to the lure of better opportunities abroad, especially where many of them enter on tourist visas and stay illegally. Most find little difficulty in getting work in the Israeli ghettos that have sprung up, especially in New York and Los Angeles, where established former Israelis are only too pleased to pay them wages well below the legal rate but still highly attractive compared with what they would have received at home. By the late 1970s, Lahis says, emigrants of this type made up

some 90 per cent of Israelis leaving the country.

In the 1980s, something even more disturbing has started to emerge. More and more established middle-class Israelis have begun to emigrate - kibbutzniks, army officers, even skilled professionals who are increasingly prepared to leave for better jobs abroad, where the professional challenges are greater and the financial rewards incomparably better.

Lahis estimates that emigrants of this type now make up some 15 per cent of Israelis leaving the country, a brain drain the country can ill afford, especially when its one hope of salvation lies in developing sophisticated high-technology industries.

The government has tried to stem the tide by making it difficult for Israelis to sell their homes and get the proceeds out of the country. In the past, this money could be placed in a special blocked account and transferred abroad over a period of five years. Today all an Israeli can take legally is his \$800 travel allowance.

However, private brokers, for a fee, exploit loopholes in the law - for example, by selling property in Israel to immigrants who pay with funds they still have in their countries of origin.

This is all part of the phenomenon Lahis calls *Rosh Katan*, literally "small head", an increasing concern with one's own personal life which, especially since the controversial war in Lebanon, has reportedly been making inroads into

the number and the calibre of candidates prepared to volunteer for officer courses and other demanding tasks in the armed forces.

There has also been a marked change in public attitudes to emigration. The Hebrew for "emigrant", *nyad* - literally, "one who goes down", which in the past has had the same negative connotation as "sinking down" from Oxbridge - has in recent years lost much of its pejorative sting. Leaving Israel today is not something that generates a great sense of guilt, or much condemnation from those who remain.

The war in Lebanon has probably been a factor, although there is no obvious evidence that many Israelis packed up and left in protest. It is possible, however, that the deep divisions in the country over Israel's 1982 invasion may have made emigration easier for those Israelis who would not in the past have left for such a reason, for fear of being stigmatized as "cowards".

As emigration has continued to grow, there has been a marked fall in immigration to Israel - for a very similar reason: an uncertain economic future. The trickle of westerners still arriving is made up largely of religious Jews, whose motivation is not economic but religious and often nationalistic.

This was disguised throughout the 1970s by the large-scale immigration of Soviet Jews, which has been off from a high of 51,000 in 1979 to, lower than 1,000 last year.

The result is that for the past two years emigrants have outnumbered immigrants. Net emigration in 1984 was 17,000, a figure that has caused some public concern. According to recent projections, it could be as high as 30,000 this year.

The trend is unmistakable, and there can be little doubt that the fear of giving further momentum to emigration lies somewhere behind what many economists, both in Israel and abroad, view as the government's kid-glove approach to an economic crisis which, they believe, requires much more drastic corrective measures than those contemplated so far - even at the price of mass unemployment. But this a price that Peres has made it plain he is not prepared to pay.

## Can the BT watchdog ever bite?

The battle lines have been drawn for a confrontation which will determine whether the 20 million British telephone subscribers will have their interests properly protected by a sufficiently powerful watchdog.

On the consumer side, opposing the might of the public telephone utility, is the Office of Telecommunications (OfTel) which came into being a year ago. The office was spawned by the same legislation which was to make the privatization of British Telecom a reality.

OfTel was a vital part of the privatization equation. It was to allay the fears of politicians from all parties that a privately owned British Telecom would be keener on chasing profits than on providing a service for the public good. It is now becoming clear that OfTel does not have enough power to bring the giant British Telecom to heel.

There have been three conflicts between the two in the last year. The first arose when British Telecom intensely, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry had acted on OfTel's recommendation to thwart a proposed marriage between British Telecom and IBM to operate a computer data network. The government had little choice but to back OfTel since this was its first major deliberation and lack of support would undoubtedly have precipitated a wave of resignations from the office.

By the spring of this year British Telecom, flushed with the success and freedom of privatization, had begun to expand its operation internationally. It announced plans to acquire Miel, a Canadian manufacturer of telephone equipment.

OfTel was once again displeased. British manufacturers might be bullied into cheap deals since British Telecom's own supply arm in the form of Miel would be able to exert pressure. OfTel had no power to act to prevent the proposed merger. Instead it passed its recommendation to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, which is currently studying the partnership and is to announce its conclusion within the next six months.

Most recently OfTel's director-general, Professor Bryan Carsberg, questioned the wisdom of British Telecom buying from overseas suppliers in large quantities. British manufacturers should be protected from foreign competition for three years to allow them to "catch up", he claimed. A day later British Telecom dismissed OfTel's recommendations. Now the industry waits to see whether the challenge will be taken a stage further.

The substance of these issues is less important than the fact that the phone company can so easily dismiss the watchdog's recommendations: in the last year it has



Carsberg still groping

seemed that, even when using most of its powers, OfTel has been at most a mere irritant. Its authority derives from the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, who uses his discretion in picking up OfTel's recommendations. OfTel must wait while the government - still the major British Telecom shareholder - decides whether to block the corporation's substantial proposed foreign purchases.

Without OfTel where is the consumer? It was OfTel which inherited the responsibilities pre-

viously held by the Post Office National Users Council. The office was also meant to have a broader brief, ensuring that BT did not breach its operating licence; that it did not engage in unfair competition and abuse its size and that its tariff was increased according to an agreed code setting it three percentage points behind the rate of inflation.

OfTel's director-general never lacked enthusiasm for the fight. As a professor of accountancy at the London School of Economics, Carsberg had advised the government on telecommunications policy; it caused little surprise when he took the new job on a three-year secondment. He is a proponent of competition and sees it as the ultimate control over BT.

Yet not long after his appointment last year he showed that he was aware of the conflicts to come against an adversary growing more powerful both commercially and politically with each passing day. "The challenge is to make things better than they would otherwise be and have been in the past. We are groping our way towards that ideal."

Carsberg knows where he must go and he is patient. It ought to be clear to this optimist, however, that his watchdog must have a bite. Without teeth the battle for the consumer will be lost.

Bill Johnstone

Technology Correspondent

Anne Sofer

## Best of both worlds

Let me try to describe the young American who has been staying with us. Bronzed by a year in Greece, bleached hair falling to his shoulders, he lies in our garden in his faded Bermuda shorts reading *Hamlet*. His ambition is to be an actor - indeed he has spent two years at the American Academy of Dramatic Art in Los Angeles - but somehow he has never read the play. He races through it before going off to see the Royal Shakespeare Company production at the Barbican, by which he is greatly excited and impressed.

He phones home, reversing the charges. His family are pulling up stakes in his native Illinois and moving "out west". He is one of a family of 10. His mother married at 16, and then left his father at the age of 24, taking six children with her. Steven remembers her working nights, and during the day pulling her bed across the door of their apartment so that the children couldn't get out while she slept.

Five years later she married again, to a young man of 22 (Steven's present age), and had four more children. The family lived on welfare. Of the six children who were grown up, three have had at least part of a college education, two have gone into the army, and one works in a factory.

This last - the oldest - is by far the wealthiest. In fact he is the one who lent Steven the money for his trip to Europe. His wages are high because the work is exceptionally dirty and unhealthy. Steven himself wouldn't touch it. He has strong views about the environment and health. He knows all about the mercury poisoning you get from dental fillings and the awful things pasteurised milk does to your colon. He scours London (unsuccessfully) for unpasteurised milk and organically - and cooperatively grown - vegetables.

When he started college, Jimmy Carter was president and student financing was generous, but then Reagan got in and chopped it. Steven can remember going almost in tears to his professor and saying he would have to leave (or "drop", as the argot has it now). But instead he went out and earned his keep, waiting on tables and doing "yard work", heavy work in wealthy people's gardens.

For a long time he felt really bitter against Reagan, but looking back he reckons it did him good. He makes a wry face at how that sounds, reflects a moment, and then says: "No, I've got to say it, that's how I feel."

In his family, they always worked, even as children - detasselling corn, doing paper rounds. His past year in Crete has been spent working. An international young peoples' grapevine passes on the names of cafes where farmers wanting cheap labour for the winter go to hire young Americans, Australians and North Europeans (illegally, of course).

The work was back-breaking, humping heavy sacks of olives down steep hillsides. But then the farmer allowed him to stay on for nothing, sleeping in a loft, to enjoy the summer - so it was worth it in the end. He wrote the beginnings of a screenplay, and learnt enough Greek

to engage in simple political discussions.

He regards political discussion as a very exciting activity: in fact he started our children by telling them how lucky they were to have parents who would talk about politics all evening. His own political position is probably best described as "Kennedy liberal". He grew up in an atmosphere of entrenched, but opposing views: one grandmother is an ardent Democrat, the other an even fiercer Republican.

Religious fundamentalism runs deep in his community. But there is also plenty of sin and scandal - unmarried pregnancies, teenage drug rings, suicide, alcoholism. One alcoholic relative working at the same factory as his brother was "saved" by a collusive arrangement between his union and his employers, who somehow got legal powers to commit him to a drying-out establishment. It worked.

Steven traces his own intellectual motivation back to "this one great alternative teacher I had in fourth grade. ('Alternative' is a frequent adjective of commendation.) In high school he opted for most of the 'college prep' courses; this amounts to a sort of self-selecting streaming that is operable even in a small school of about 200 students, and avoids all the invidious 'allocation' to different exam courses that causes such heartache here.

He could have gone on to the state university but chose the dramatic academy instead. However, his two years there will count as "credit" towards a BA and when he gets home, his agent has nothing for him (all serious drama students apparently have agents) he will go "back to school" in New Mexico. An aunt has offered to pay.

We met Steven because two summers ago he offered our son a lift on the San Francisco to Los Angeles highway. He was brought up always to offer lifts. His mother, being the most zealous Christian of them all, never wanted to miss an opportunity of making a convert, and one of his earliest memories is the feeling of sinking embarrassment as all the children squeezed up and the still grateful and unsuspecting victim climbed in.

Why do I find all this so fascinating? Somehow it presents a picture of unfamiliar and liberating juxtapositions: easy mobility, but nonetheless deep cultural roots; a positively Victorian Protestant work ethic combined with a more trendy environmentalism; somebody who belongs equally to the small town and the global village; a hard life (all that forced child labour), but also an easy one (mothers on welfare; driving cars as here they might push a pram).

Above all, one senses an enviable resilience, a feeling that there is no failure that cannot be capped by a greater success, no problem to which some ingenious idea does not present a solution. Is it his youth or his nationality? As he talks in his slow and deliberate mid-Western drawl one has the sense of a proliferation of fresh opportunities.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

moreover... Miles Kington

## Scoring points across the Dart

By the time it gets to the sea the River Dart is wide, though still fast-flowing, but just before the mouth of the river the last stretch becomes a big inland harbour. Facing each other across the river, where it starts to narrow, are the two towns of Kingswear and Dartmouth. Dartmouth is a grand little historic town, dominated at the top by the Britannia Naval College, a bit like a rural Alexandra Palace. Kingswear is not half so impressive, just a pleasant jumble of cottages and railway station.

The consequence is that if you want to enjoy a good view of Dartmouth, you have to live in Kingswear. Well, this is always the problem if you want a good address. The Royal Crescent at Bath has been called the grandest street in England, but the view from it is of gasworks and council housing - it's the council tenants who get the view of the Crescent. But there's more to living in Kingswear than just looking at Dartmouth, according to Brian, whom I met in the Steam Packet pub last Monday.

"They're a funny lot in Dartmouth," he told me. "A bit narrow-minded, a bit parochial and out of touch. Well, they can't help it, poor things. They're the far side of the river from civilization, so uncivilized that I believe they even get the odd Cornishman there. Kingswear's different, you see - this was the end of the line from London, where the Torbay Express finished every day, and even though there's no through line any more we feel that London's not far away."

On the wall of the pub are photographs of Kingswear as it was 100 years ago, with muck on the streets and Victorian ladies trying to keep their dresses out of it. One of the ladies is Meryl Streep.

"Yes, they filmed *The French Lieutenant's Woman* here, got the place all tarted up and untidied specially for it. Meryl Streep flew by Concorde one day, stood outside the pub, then flew back to America so we didn't see much of her. But I never heard of anyone being flown in special to Dartmouth."

Under pressure, Brian admitted that in his 55 years in Kingswear he had actually been to Dartmouth once or twice.

"When I was a lad I used to go across the ferry to the dances in Dartmouth. At round about twenty to eleven, the cry used to go up in

the dance hall: Last ferry for Kingswear leaves in twenty minutes. Well, this was agony for me. By then I usually had eight women chasing after me and I had to leave them all behind. I'll tell you something: I can see any pantomime you like now, whether *Aladdin* or *Jack and the Beanstalk*, but *Cinderella*. It brings back too many bad memories of Dartmouth dances..."

Dartmouth has a fine water frontage, so of course the best place to see it from is Kingswear's waterfront, which is a car park. This serves a newish marina which Brian is not totally in favour of, even though it's on the Kingswear side.

"Know what I call it? I call it the Birmingham Navy. It's not really a place for yachting, more a place where people come down and spend the weekend on their boats. I would hazard a guess that not more than 8 per cent of the yachts parked there ever leave their moorings, though why people spend more than £15,000 on a boat and then tie it to a plank for the rest of its life is beyond me. Did you know, by the way, that there used to be direct trains from Kingswear to Cardiff and Leeds? They never even had trains at Dartmouth. They had a station, did you know that? It used to be in the *Guinness Book of Records*. I believe Dartmouth was the only place that had a ticket office, parcels office and everything, but no trains; they had to come to Kingswear for that."

There is still a station at Kingswear, at the southern end of the Torbay and Dartmouth Railway. But there are moves afoot to sell the station for development as flats and build a new one 300 yards further from the ferry.

"Bloody stupid idea," Brian said. "They say the wooden station is falling down, only kept up by the woodworm holding hands together. Rubbish. When they knocked the signal box down, I got hold of some of the wood from that, and it was so hard I couldn't get nails into it, so chances are the station is just as strong."

I suppose that if I had stayed the night in Dartmouth, this piece would have come out entirely differently. But I know one thing: the standard of spiky pub chat there would have to be very good to rival Kingswear's.





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## TIME TO GO IN

Sterling's latest little tumble on the currency markets demonstrates the costs of the present confusion about Britain's exchange rate policy. We are on an interest rate ratchet. To industry's grief, we find that interest rates have to go up sharply to check the pound's bouts of weakness, but fall little while the pound is strong.

This ratchet effect is exacerbated by suspicions about the Chancellor's intentions. This time last year, he was thought to be nudging the pound down in order to boost exports and sustain the economic recovery, a belief that led to the crisis of last January. This spring, he was supposed to be nudging the pound up in order to suppress inflation. Now, sterling's renewed weakness is generally thought to mean that he must brake the decline in interest rates when it has hardly begun, in order to prevent last year's suspicions gripping the markets again and sending the pound down again towards crisis levels.

The confusion in the markets, and anger in industry, is to some extent the Government's own fault. We have an on-off monetary policy and an on-off exchange rate policy. At one moment, the Chancellor is saying that monetary growth must be hauled back to the midpoint of his target ranges; at another, he is nonchalantly dismissing a persistent overshoot of the broader monetary aggregates on the grounds that the figures are grossly distorted.

Through all this confusion, two points have become clear. One is that the longest-standing of the Government's monetary measures, sterling M3, has become virtually useless, and present-day monetary policy rests on internal interpretation of a wide range of monetary indicators. This acts neither as a discipline on inflationary expectations, nor as a control on jumpy Treasury ministers. The second is that the markets have come increasingly to look to the exchange rate to provide both; that the Government is equally preoccupied with sterling; and that it is here clarity must be restored to policy.

There is only one sensible way for the Government to do so, and that is by putting sterling into its proper place in the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System. In today's monetary world, swept by financial flows in and out of the United States, the British Government cannot sensibly attempt to stabilize its exchange rate against the dominant dollar. Nor can little Britain sensibly attempt to go it alone, with a handful of foreign exchange reserves, and pursue a target for the overall, trade-weighted measure of our exchange rate, the sterling index. But there does exist a port of relative stability for sterling in Europe. We are half in, as members of the fund and framework of the EMS, and it is a good fortune (which may not last much longer) that today's full members of the exchange-rate mechanism still want us to join.

The Government's official

position since 1979 has been that it was waiting to join when the "time was ripe". This excuse has come to look pretty silly in Europe, and indeed there have been times when the Government seemed to recognize that the time for stability had come. Intermittently, it has appeared to shadow the EMS at somewhere between DM3.75 and DM3.85. This is the rate at which it is conventionally assumed that British industry can compete effectively with West Germany's. It is also the range into which the pound's latest fall has brought the exchange rate, after a drop of some 16 pence in a single week.

A "shadow" exchange rate strategy however offers Britain neither the advantages of consistency, since it can be overturned by each new whim of the Government, nor the support of our European neighbours. It does not offer British industry what it needs: some security about the rate at which it can expect to trade in what is ever more becoming our most important market. This insecurity can only increase as the next general election approaches. Without a clear discipline, the markets will be torn between confusion about the Government's intentions and fears about its possible successors.

The European Monetary System is an exercise in the art of the possible. It does not attempt to stabilize exchange rates with currencies outside the European Community. It merely sets fluctuation limits (of varied widths) for internal exchange rates between members of the same common market. We may now, after a period of exceptional stability in these rates, be entering one in which realignments are on occasion necessary. This is not a defect, but an essential compromise between the opposite dangers of inflexibility and lack of discipline.

The excuses which have masqueraded under the doctrine of unripe time are spent. Britain's monetary policy has reached the stage where it could operate quite as well within the constraints of EMS as on its erratic present course. It is used to be argued that inflationary Britain could not chain itself to West Germany, where inflation is only a touch above 2 per cent, without ruining industry. But Britain's underlying inflation rate has been running at about 5 to 6 per cent for some years now. It is at least the Government's declared intention to bring it down to 3 per cent by the next election, an aim which EMS membership would support.

At the other end of the argument, it would be singularly foolish for the Government to be put off by those supporters so mistaken as to believe EMS is a recipe for looser policies. That it is not. It is a recipe for greater consistency, in place of the present ratchet. The Government has not got long in which to decide to make the attempt, as we roll towards the financial dangers of a long and confused election campaign. The time, which is now ripe, will soon be rotten.

## ON THEIR BIKES - AND BACK

The purpose of Mr Fowler's alteration of the rules on lodgings payment for the young poor was never clear. Was it to encourage the mobility of young job-seekers, or rather to re-institute the ancient Acts of Settlement requiring the poor to remain in their habitual place of residence? There was evidence, mainly from London, that the Department of Health and Social Security was being defrauded.

Administrative action was needed, and should always have been directed in part at the hoteliers who were such eager participants in the fraud. But Mr Fowler seemed most keen to palliate the "Dunrobin" vote in the resorts and went ahead with rule changes that, as some predicted, bore harshly on young poor who were neither able-bodied nor mentally fit or who, because of the circumstances of their up-bringing, quite literally had no home to return to.

Now the Secretary of State has stumbled at the bar of the High Court, and his reorganized rules need swift repair. This is a welcome judicial jolt. The judges in this and a sequence of recent decisions involving the DHSS and the Environment Department are not making social policy. Rather they are policing the great regulatory empire, to find on this occasion that the executive has usurped a legislative function.

Of course Mr Fowler could get his votes in Parliament. He may need - such is the elasticity of the regulatory regime - only to re-push different buttons to re-instate the rules. But he ought to pause. Perhaps this time he

should listen to his social security advisory committee, now so spiritedly led by Mr Peter Barclay, for there really is no point in having an expert second opinion in diagnosing the ills of social security if it is not to be consulted. Above all, Mr Fowler should focus on the effect of these rules on the supply and mobility of labour.

The social security system is a clumsy tool for engineering economic change, but it has its part to play. If there are jobs in Bournemouth, even seasonal, that is where the young jobless (more mobile because of lack of family ties) should go: the system should prod, and provide the wherewithal for job search. But what if Bournemouth's wages won't pay for Bournemouth's accommodation. Neither Mr Fowler nor his ministerial colleagues have been willing to face up to deficiencies in supply of low-cost rental accommodation, and their blandly unimaginative response to the Duke of Edinburgh's committee suggests they are not going to.

Meanwhile Mr Fowler's rules impose strict cash limits on lodgings payments, the logic of which policy is to force the young poor into the lowest cost accommodation, which in many cases ultimately will be the immobile parental home. "Holidays on the dole" was never the problem. What was, and still is, is an affordable scheme of payments for accommodation for the young poor who, for the most vital human and economic reasons, must leave their parents to set up on their own.

## Why riot charges were not pressed

From Mr Lionel Bloch

Sir, Although the competent authorities in this country have a fairly wide discretion in instituting or dropping criminal proceedings, the arguments put forward by the Chief Constable of South Yorkshire (July 31) for abandoning the trials of those charged with riot and unlawful assembly during the miners' strike are as unconvincing as they are unwise.

His first argument is "due to the passage of time and the confusion and chaos which by their very nature accompanied these disturbances they are difficult for witnesses to recall and relate". But surely the evidence was available at the time of arrest and should have been put down in writing.

Written statements and a very considerable amount of newspaper films should be available to substantiate the charges. This kind of evidence does not wither, even if the hearing takes place two years after arrest.

The second argument put forward by the Chief Constable is that the trials "would undoubtedly be widely reported and the subject of much political comment". Quite so, but this is hardly a reason for those who are charged with such serious offences to get away practically scot-free.

There remains the question, of course, as to whether, regardless of the evidence, juries would convict. But there are established procedures for dealing with juries who return a perverse verdict.

By far the most disturbing argument advanced by Mr Wright is that this publicity would "cast a shadow and disrupt the efforts of all those attempting to put the dispute behind them". When, then, is a crime not a crime? When politically motivated minorities shout loud enough?

If this, and the notion of "unfinality", should become an acceptable criterion for not enforcing the rule of law, then what is to deter large-scale violence and public disorder in the future? All that our revolutionaries will have to do is to ensure that their riots are widespread enough.

LIONEL BLOCH,  
9 Wimpole Street, W1.  
July 31.

## Recalling VJ Day

From the Bishop of Lambeth

Sir, In response to Lord Chelwood's letter, published on July 30 I am writing to say the Archbishop of Canterbury shares his hope that many churches will think it appropriate this year to make some special commemoration in the course of their services of those who were victims of the Second World War in the Far East. Such services would be by local arrangement.

The great service in Westminster Abbey last May, arranged by the Dean of Westminster, was a commemoration of the "end of the Second World War". Among churchmen attending was one of the Anglican bishops from Japan, and in the course of the service the Archbishop made special reference to the horror and heroism of the war which stretched into the Far East.

But the Archbishop understands how easy it is for those who fought in the Far East, and suffered as a result of the conflict there, to feel forgotten. Their number was considerable and the price they paid was great. It is proper that they should be particularly remembered as we approach the 40th anniversary of the ending of hostilities throughout the world.

Your truly,  
RONALD GORDON,  
Lambeth Palace, SE1.  
August 2.

## Vanished gateways

From Mr W. J. Brushe

Sir, I was delighted to see your report (July 29) of plans to rebuild the Seven Dials column. Might I also put in a plea for another vanished Covent Garden landmark? The great porico of Inigo Jones's church of St Paul's, Covent Garden, was originally flanked by a pair of very handsome gateways to the churchyard behind, one of which was still standing as late as 1920. They reappeared in the GLC's plans for the restoration of the Market, but this part of that excellent plan was never carried out.

The gateways were an integral part of Jones's original layout. As one of them survived long enough to be photographed and there are measured drawings of them both, it would be feasible to rebuild one or both of them. Their return would add greatly to the appearance of that part of Covent Garden, as well as providing reader access to the church and churchyard of St Paul's, both under-used.

Yours faithfully,  
W. J. BRUSHE,  
Cleves Architects Partnership,  
The Coach House,  
Great Bourton,  
Banbury,  
Oxfordshire.

## War in the Gulf

From the Ambassador of Iraq

Sir, By stating, without explanation, that President Saddam Hussein "started the conflict" with Iran, Robert Fisk (feature, July 31) gives the impression that Iraq engaged in some kind of unprovoked aggression; but this is very far from the truth as Iraq had absolutely no wish to go to war but was forced to do so by innumerable military attacks on Iraqi territory by Iran's armed forces prior to Iraq's declaration of war on September 22, 1980.

This step was necessary in order to prevent Iran from over-running the country and, indeed, Robert Fisk emphasises the necessity of Iraq's

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Dropping of McGuinness film by BBC

From Mr John Evershed

Sir, The BBC's finances are politically controlled. Its programming standards and values are nevertheless frankly commercial in their appeal to a mass public.

Its editorial staff see no harm in spending public money on providing a platform for terrorists. And its governors see no danger in instant compliance with direct Government dictation on programme content.

Are we not getting the worst of all possible worlds, and is it not time for a change?

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN EVERSHED,  
Avenue Montana 23,  
1180 Bruxelles,  
Belgium.  
July 31.

From Dr G. A. Low-Beer

Sir, Your article "Confusion of roles" (August 1) does not do justice to the despair many of us feel at the banning of the television programme on Northern Ireland. Sinn Féin and its remarkably like-minded Protestant counterpart are established political forces in the United Kingdom. The British people have a right to be exposed to their views.

The vast majority will hear these views with the disgust and contempt they deserve. Those who are susceptible to political violence will not be persuaded one way or another by any programme the BBC might transmit; they will be converted in selected public houses in Belfast and Londonderry.

The real cause for despair is the pale near-unanimity with which the board of governors yielded to Government pressure (Mr Alwyn Roberts being the honourable exception). There was no resignation and seemingly no idea of the harm that such a decision would cause to the national and international standing of the BBC.

Having surveyed the damage they have done, the board of governors, and in particular its chairman, should now resign and leave room for men and women who know how to defend one of our most cherished liberties, the liberty of information.

Yours truly,  
G. A. LOW-BEER,  
London Hospital,  
Long Grove Road,  
Epsom, Surrey.  
August 2.

From the Bishop Suffragan of Malmesbury

Sir, Whether the BBC should have included an Irish terrorist in the programme *At the Edge of the Union* is debatable. What is certain is that the country has lost more by its banning than by its showing.

The IRA has gained vast publicity and become intriguing by what the media might have said. The credibility of overseas broadcasts has

## Lords majority

From the Opposition Chief Whip in the House of Lords

Sir, It would seem an appropriate time with the start of the Parliamentary summer recess, to examine the Government's oft repeated claim that "in almost every case and in almost every way of looking at it, the Government do not have an overall majority in the House of Lords".

This statement is based on the fact that of the 943 peers eligible to vote in divisions in the House of Lords the Government Chief Whip only extends to 413. Of the 530 peers expressing a political allegiance the Government has an overall majority, but when the Independent or Cross Bench peers, the bishops and the law lords are included in the total, the Government's majority becomes a minority.

However, these figures take no account of the ability or inclination of peers to attend. I would suggest attendance and voting records give a better indication of the political complexion of the House of Lords.

During the course of the Local Government Bill, which lasted for 19 parliamentary days, there were 40 divisions and whipping of peers took place on an unprecedented scale. Any peers who did not vote at any time during the Local Govern-

## Unitary tax

From Mr Alan Reid

Sir, The Government's acceptance of Mr Michael Grylls's amendment (report, July 11) to provide retaliation unless certain states, particularly California, drop the application of their unitary tax regime to British companies is rather more subtle than either of them seems prepared to admit publicly. Its chances of being successful are correspondingly greater.

The American tax system provides for US companies to set-off foreign taxes suffered against their UK tax liability. To the extent that the foreign tax rate is less than the American, the balance has to be paid over to the American Treasury.

By the time that the amendment comes into force, the UK tax rate is likely to be 35 per cent, as against the US one of 46 per cent. The effect of the tax credit repayment is to

reduce the effective UK tax rate to around 24 per cent. In other words, the only effect on US companies is to increase their tax payment to the US Treasury. The withdrawal of this repayment, therefore, reduces the amount they need to hand over to the US Treasury but does not increase their overall tax liability.

The Government's intention, in adopting the amendment, is to deprive the US Treasury of around £500 million at a time when the US Administration is already struggling to find ways to close the budget deficit. With this price tag, it will be interesting to see just how little influence the federal government has in influencing states' rights, which has been the argument so far against any federal intervention in the unitary tax argument.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN REID,  
KMG Thomson McIntock,  
70 Finsbury Pavement, EC2.

been undermined. And we have joined the long list of nations in which information is withheld "in the public interest", which always seems to coincide with other repressions.

When a programme has been made, it has been made. It won't go away and be un-made. It exists because certain aware and usually responsible minds require it to exist. Far better to accept its existence and criticise it, than to allow it to fuel the cause of our enemies.

If you want a cause to flourish, give it an air of martyrdom. Yet another government has succeeded in doing this to men whose public exposure has either contributed to their downfall or to a wiser understanding of why they are as they are.

We are left concentrating on the wrong issue. We ought to be thinking about the problems of Ireland: we are left thinking about government censorship. This has always been the outcome of repression, however high-minded. And this was the obvious choice from the moment the programme had been made.

We never seem to learn.  
Yours sincerely,  
PETER FIRTH,  
7 Ivywell Road,  
Sneyd Park,  
Bristol,  
Avon.  
August 2.

From Mr Daniel Adams

Sir, I am convinced that the many peace-loving citizens of this province would be delighted and relieved if the media forgot about us for a while.

In arguing about the rights and wrongs of putting out a programme which would doubtless afford the extremists of both camps yet another golden opportunity to parade their prejudices, the media journalists pay scant regard to the feelings of the silent and much-abused majority. We who live in and love this country, and who have put up with more than 16 years of murderous mayhem, wish to be left in peace by press, radio and television alike.

At the same time, those in high places who periodically publicise their conviction that terrorism here is all but licked should check this week with the poor people of Ballymahinch in County Down.

Let the authorities speak solely through their actions: their vocal bragging always seems to trigger off further horrendous deeds as the men of violence seek to refute their claims.

Yours faithfully,  
DANIEL ADAMS,  
97 Priory Park,  
Belfast,  
August 1.

ment Bill surely cannot be regarded as active or even potentially active parliamentarians.

The total number of peers voting during the course of the Bill amounted to 627, of whom 324 take the Government Whip, the remaining 303 take the Labour (119) or Alliance (66) Whip or are Independent peers (118).

Furthermore, examination of this figure reveals that 45 Independent peers consistently voted with the Government peers on every occasion they voted during the course of the Local Government Bill. On this basis the total assured Government support in this House would appear to be 369, against the Opposition total of 258, giving a Government majority of 111.

It may be asked in these circumstances why the Government is in such frequent difficulties in the House of Lords. The answer to this lies in the voting record of Government supporters.

Of the 369 assured Government supporters, 123 peers voted on less than seven occasions during the course of the Local Government Bill, whereas of the 258 potential Opposition supporters only 75 had as poor a voting record as this.

Yours truly,  
PONSONBY OF SHULBREDE,  
Opposition Chief Whip,  
House of Lords,  
July 30.

## Trade with China

From Mr D. E. G. Redston

Sir, Although many companies will welcome the recommendations of the recent report by Mr Kenneth Warren's House of Commons trade and industry committee, they still require a more positive lead by the Government. Increased embassy staff and better British Overseas Trade Board (BOTB) support are all essential ingredients to improve our international competitiveness.

The 48 Group has assisted its member companies to trade with China for over 30 years and has been at the forefront of advocating that China should be excluded from the Committee of the Consultative Group for Multilateral Export Controls (Cocom) restrictions.

A previous Conservative government withdrew Britain unilaterally from the special embargo against China in 1957. Similar action today would widen the scope of UK exports - particularly in the "high tech" range - an area where there is a need to remain at the forefront of world development.

British industry can provide a positive commitment to this vast potential market but it needs effective Government response if it is to maximise the total opportunities.

Yours faithfully,  
D. REDSTON, Chief Executive,  
The 48 Group,  
84/86 Rosebery Avenue, EC1.  
July 18.

## Sale room deception

From Mr Andrew D. Hartley

Sir, Geraldine Norman's article, "Who will put the auction houses in order?" (July 22) raised some important points.

However, merely bringing out a new set of legal requirements will for the most part repeat what virtually all auction houses adhere to already.

The buyer's premium stands as the only item which does not seem to self-regulate, to the detriment of those vendors who naively believe that it is paid for by the buyer.

An auction sale is a noisy public place, disliked by your average villager, and the ideal method of ascertaining the market price of something which is rare, if not unique. The auctioneer's commission rates are well known, indeed the self-imposed spotlight leaves no dark corners to investigate. Yet still the myth and the mystique of the auction houses seem to perpetuate.

Contrast this with the dealers, who do not have to disclose their sources or the profit they are making. Only if they buy at auction is this information readily available. Nobody has ever questioned this state of affairs, which is presumably acceptable. Or perhaps dealers are so numerous and anonymous that they do not present a big enough single target worth shooting at.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW D. HARTLEY,  
Dacre, Sons and Hartley,  
1.5 The Grove,  
Ilkley,  
West Yorkshire.

## Real issues of ritual slaughter

From the Reverend A. L. Birbeck

Sir, The reactions so far of spokesmen and women of the Jewish and Muslim communities in the various media illustrate, I think, some of the difficulties in approaching objectively the animal welfare issues associated with religious slaughter. Indeed, we may find it is impossible to be objective for the sort of reasons referred to in your admirable leading article (July 31).

Accusations such as that from the General Secretary of the Union of Muslim Organisations (in the same edition) that the report "was motivated by prejudice against religious minorities" are unhelpful in the extreme and, as a matter of absolute fact, quite untrue. Our concern was, and had to be, wholly with animal welfare.

Because we recognised the sensitivities and difficulties, the main recommendation is couched in a way which we hope will allow and encourage those concerned to explore ways of adapting practices whilst still meeting essential principles of care and concern for animals. I myself hope that in a liberal and tolerant society, issues may be addressed and real attempts made to overcome difficulties associated with them.

Yours sincerely,  
A. L. BIRBECK, Chairman,  
Religious Slaughter Working Group,  
Farm Animal Welfare Council,  
Block B, Government Buildings,  
Hook Rise, South Tolworth,  
Surrey, Surrey,  
August 1.

From Reverend R. H. Hill

Sir, The avoidance of injury to an animal before ritual slaughter (referred to in your leading article of July 31) would be secured if the stunning of the animal were regarded as the first part of the act of slaughter itself.

The animal could be presented "without blemish", any necessary religious rite could be observed and then the ritual act of slaughter could begin with the stunning of the animal.

I understand that this suggestion has hitherto been rejected by the Jewish and Muslim authorities, but one can only hope that it may after all be accepted as a means of minimising suffering without infringing any religious regulations.

I am informed that stunning before slaughter does not inhibit the bleeding of the carcass afterwards, so no objection can be raised against it on that score.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
RICHARD H. HILL,  
4 Old School,  
Henley Road,  
Ludlow,  
Shropshire.

## Of no importance

From Major J. Gordon Hull

Sir, If Dr Sheila Wallace (July 30) is surprised to be addressed as Esq, one must trust that in these days when sex equality is the rage the computer gets it right. After all, Martin the Newsagent regularly sends my account headed HULL M/S to 9, Fore St (940). No more: no less: no envelope!

Yours submissively,  
J. GORDON HULL,  
New Gallery, Abele Tree House,  
9 Fore Street, Budeigh Salterton,  
Devon.

## Sticking point

From Mr D. L. B. Hartley

Sir, I suggest that a resumption of the import by Britain of gum arabic from the Sudan would be to the advantage of the two countries. This trade ceased when the Sudan became independent in 1956. Till then it was said that Britain had the plainest but most adhesive stamps in the world.

In each time I have to use Sellotape to reinforce the gum on a stamp, and when I read of the need to strengthen the Sudanese economy, I wonder if the trade in gum could be resumed.

Yours truly,  
D. L. B. HARTLEY,  
Ghyll Bank, Brook Road,  
Windermere, Cumbria.

## ON THIS DAY

AUGUST 5 1948

The Olympic Games of 1948 - the first for twelve years, were held in London when 59 countries participated. Great Britain won three gold medals, in rowing, the double sculls and coxswain's pair, and in yachting the Swallow class.

## LONDON'S OLYMPIC GAMES

The King and Queen were present at Wembley Stadium yesterday when the fifth programme of the Olympic athletics was carried out in dull but not unpleasant weather. The standards again were terrifically high, especially in the hurdles, in which the records simply flew into fragments.

Great Britain have yet to win an event, but Miss Maureen Gardner, by equalling a world record in the women's 80 metres hurdles in a good second place perhaps as ever recorded in athletics, lightened the eclipse to some extent. The gallant effort of V. Roberts, the 36-year-old Britisher, in a heat of the 400 metres behind Whitfield, the American, earned the general applause it deserved. Although he could not survive a further test in the second round he ran better than anyone had a right to expect, and it was nice to see several of his fellow competitors congratulate him on a second worthy effort in one afternoon.

Even without Dillard, America was able to produce the two fastest hurdles in the final of the 100 metres event. Two false starts could not seriously cramp their style when the pistol eventually let them away, though Dixon clearly was the slowest starter of the three on this occasion. Still, the net result was the magnificent spectacle of these athletes, almost in line, taking the 10 hurdles so fast and so accurately that Porter's time of 13.9sec. was a new Olympic record and those of Scott and Dixon, 14.1 and 14.2, the equal of Forrest Town's best time in Berlin. One can only imagine what might have happened if Dillard, the world record holder, had been in the race instead of being sent over as a sprinter to win an Olympic title over 100 metres on the flat. Truini, a fine hurdler from Argentina, was fourth in 14.6sec., which still represented a time not often beaten in this country.

## A THIRD OF A STRIDE

The final of the women's 80 metres hurdles was an infinitely closer thing than any British spectator could have imagined in his most hopeful moments. Drawn next to the world champion, Mrs. Blankens-Koen, who already had equaled her own world figures in a heat, Miss Gardner was indeed subjected to the most drastic comparison. She rose to the occasion superbly, giving us a little bit of the spirit of Mrs. Blankens-Koen, who already had ended in disaster in the semi-final. Mrs. Blankens-Koen always was a shade in front but there was no trace of a drawing away. It seems slightly incredible that she should still have separated the pair at the tape - barely a third of a full stride - was indicated by the inability of the stop watch to give two different times. And what times they were! Each was credited with 13.9sec., a new world record, and the long-awaited British victory but a personal triumph for Miss Gardner nonetheless.

Two at least of the four heats in the 1500 metres further reminded one of the high standards of the Olympic competitor at an Olympic meeting - that is if he wishes to appear in a victory ceremony, or even in a final. The fastest heat, that in which Björk, a new world record, and the long-awaited British victory but a personal triumph for Miss Gardner nonetheless.

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3	British Petroleum	10.00	+0.15	0.40	+0.15	0.40
4	British Steel	15.00	+0.20	0.50	+0.20	0.50
5	British Sugar	18.00	+0.25	0.60	+0.25	0.60
6	British United	20.00	+0.30	0.70	+0.30	0.70
7	British Water	22.00	+0.35	0.80	+0.35	0.80
8	British Airways	24.00	+0.40	0.90	+0.40	0.90
9	British Airways	26.00	+0.45	1.00	+0.45	1.00
10	British Airways	28.00	+0.50	1.10	+0.50	1.10
11	British Airways	30.00	+0.55	1.20	+0.55	1.20
12	British Airways	32.00	+0.60	1.30	+0.60	1.30
13	British Airways	34.00	+0.65	1.40	+0.65	1.40
14	British Airways	36.00	+0.70	1.50	+0.70	1.50
15	British Airways	38.00	+0.75	1.60	+0.75	1.60
16	British Airways	40.00	+0.80	1.70	+0.80	1.70
17	British Airways	42.00	+0.85	1.80	+0.85	1.80
18	British Airways	44.00	+0.90	1.90	+0.90	1.90
19	British Airways	46.00	+0.95	2.00	+0.95	2.00
20	British Airways	48.00	+1.00	2.10	+1.00	2.10
21	British Airways	50.00	+1.05	2.20	+1.05	2.20
22	British Airways	52.00	+1.10	2.30	+1.10	2.30
23	British Airways	54.00	+1.15	2.40	+1.15	2.40
24	British Airways	56.00	+1.20	2.50	+1.20	2.50
25	British Airways	58.00	+1.25	2.60	+1.25	2.60
26	British Airways	60.00	+1.30	2.70	+1.30	2.70
27	British Airways	62.00	+1.35	2.80	+1.35	2.80
28	British Airways	64.00	+1.40	2.90	+1.40	2.90
29	British Airways	66.00	+1.45	3.00	+1.45	3.00
30	British Airways	68.00	+1.50	3.10	+1.50	3.10
31	British Airways	70.00	+1.55	3.20	+1.55	3.20
32	British Airways	72.00	+1.60	3.30	+1.60	3.30
33	British Airways	74.00	+1.65	3.40	+1.65	3.40
34	British Airways	76.00	+1.70	3.50	+1.70	3.50
35	British Airways	78.00	+1.75	3.60	+1.75	3.60
36	British Airways	80.00	+1.80	3.70	+1.80	3.70
37	British Airways	82.00	+1.85	3.80	+1.85	3.80
38	British Airways	84.00	+1.90	3.90	+1.90	3.90
39	British Airways	86.00	+1.95	4.00	+1.95	4.00
40	British Airways	88.00	+2.00	4.10	+2.00	4.10
41	British Airways	90.00	+2.05	4.20	+2.05	4.20
42	British Airways	92.00	+2.10	4.30	+2.10	4.30
43	British Airways	94.00	+2.15	4.40	+2.15	4.40
44	British Airways	96.00	+2.20	4.50	+2.20	4.50
45	British Airways	98.00	+2.25	4.60	+2.25	4.60
46	British Airways	100.00	+2.30	4.70	+2.30	4.70
47	British Airways	102.00	+2.35	4.80	+2.35	4.80
48	British Airways	104.00	+2.40	4.90	+2.40	4.90
49	British Airways	106.00	+2.45	5.00	+2.45	5.00
50	British Airways	108.00	+2.50	5.10	+2.50	5.10
51	British Airways	110.00	+2.55	5.20	+2.55	5.20
52	British Airways	112.00	+2.60	5.30	+2.60	5.30
53	British Airways	114.00	+2.65	5.40	+2.65	5.40
54	British Airways	116.00	+2.70	5.50	+2.70	5.50
55	British Airways	118.00	+2.75	5.60	+2.75	5.60
56	British Airways	120.00	+2.80	5.70	+2.80	5.70
57	British Airways	122.00	+2.85	5.80	+2.85	5.80
58	British Airways	124.00	+2.90	5.90	+2.90	5.90
59	British Airways	126.00	+2.95	6.00	+2.95	6.00
60	British Airways	128.00	+3.00	6.10	+3.00	6.10
61	British Airways	130.00	+3.05	6.20	+3.05	6.20
62	British Airways	132.00	+3.10	6.30	+3.10	6.30
63	British Airways	134.00	+3.15	6.40	+3.15	6.40
64	British Airways	136.00	+3.20	6.50	+3.20	6.50
65	British Airways	138.00	+3.25	6.60	+3.25	6.60
66	British Airways	140.00	+3.30	6.70	+3.30	6.70
67	British Airways	142.00	+3.35	6.80	+3.35	6.80
68	British Airways	144.00	+3.40	6.90	+3.40	6.90
69	British Airways	146.00	+3.45	7.00	+3.45	7.00
70	British Airways	148.00	+3.50	7.10	+3.50	7.10
71	British Airways	150.00	+3.55	7.20	+3.55	7.20
72	British Airways	152.00	+3.60	7.30	+3.60	7.30
73	British Airways	154.00	+3.65	7.40	+3.65	7.40
74	British Airways	156.00	+3.70	7.50	+3.70	7.50
75	British Airways	158.00	+3.75	7.60	+3.75	7.60
76	British Airways	160.00	+3.80	7.70	+3.80	7.70
77	British Airways	162.00	+3.85	7.80	+3.85	7.80
78	British Airways	164.00	+3.90	7.90	+3.90	7.90
79	British Airways	166.00	+3.95	8.00	+3.95	8.00
80	British Airways	168.00	+4.00	8.10	+4.00	8.10
81	British Airways	170.00	+4.05	8.20	+4.05	8.20
82	British Airways	172.00	+4.10	8.30	+4.10	8.30
83	British Airways	174.00	+4.15	8.40	+4.15	8.40
84	British Airways	176.00	+4.20	8.50	+4.20	8.50
85	British Airways	178.00	+4.25	8.60	+4.25	8.60
86	British Airways	180.00	+4.30	8.70	+4.30	8.70
87	British Airways	182.00	+4.35	8.80	+4.35	8.80
88	British Airways	184.00	+4.40	8.90	+4.40	8.90
89	British Airways	186.00	+4.45	9.00	+4.45	9.00
90	British Airways	188.00	+4.50	9.10	+4.50	9.10
91	British Airways	190.00	+4.55	9.20	+4.55	9.20
92	British Airways	192.00	+4.60	9.30	+4.60	9.30
93	British Airways	194.00	+4.65	9.40	+4.65	9.40
94	British Airways	196.00	+4.70	9.50	+4.70	9.50
95	British Airways	198.00	+4.75	9.60	+4.75	9.60
96	British Airways	200.00	+4.80	9.70	+4.80	9.70
97	British Airways	202.00	+4.85	9.80	+4.85	9.80
98	British Airways	204.00	+4.90	9.90	+4.90	9.90
99	British Airways	206.00	+4.95	10.00	+4.95	10.00
100	British Airways	208.00	+5.00	10.10	+5.00	10.10

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Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20.00 on Saturday's newspaper.

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Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg	Gross Div
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British Petroleum	10.00	+0.15	0.40	+0.15	0.40
British Steel	15.00	+0.20	0.50	+0.20	0.50
British Sugar	18.00	+0.25	0.60	+0.25	0.60
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British Airways	76.00	+1.70	3.50	+1.70	3.50
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British Airways	116.00	+2.70	5.50	+2.70	5.50
British Airways	118.00	+2.75	5.60	+2.75	5.60
British Airways	120.00	+2.80	5.70	+2.80	5.70
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British Airways	146.00	+3.45	7.00	+3.45	7.00
British Airways	148.00	+3.50	7.10	+3.50	7.10
British Airways	150.00	+3.55	7.20	+3.55	7.20
British Airways	152.00	+3.60	7.30	+3.60	7.30
British Airways	154.00	+3.65	7.40	+3.65	7.40
British Airways	156.00	+3.70	7.50	+3.70	7.50
British Airways	158.00	+3.75	7.60	+3.75	7.60
British Airways	160.00	+3.80	7.70	+3.80	7.70
British Airways	162.00	+3.85	7.80	+3.85	7.80
British Airways	164.00	+3.90	7.90	+3.90	7.90
British Airways	166.00	+3.95	8.00	+3.95	8.00
British Airways	168.00	+4.00	8.10	+4.00	8.10
British Airways	170.00	+4.05	8.20	+4.05	8.20
British Airways	172.00	+4.10	8.30	+4.10	8.30
British Airways	174.00	+4.15	8.40	+4.15	8.40
British Airways	176.00	+4.20	8.50	+4.20	8.50
British Airways	178.00	+4.25	8.60	+4.25	8.60
British Airways	180.00	+4.30	8.70	+4.30	8.70
British Airways	182.00	+4.35	8.80	+4.35	8.80







## ATHLETICS

# Cram turns back the clock with third world record but it is a close run thing

Steve Cram set his third world record in less than three weeks yesterday when he ran 1,500m in 3:50.96, a 10,000 crowd in the NEP Stadium. But five minutes later the photo finish confirmed the record. Before he learned that fact Cram had blamed his long stride for home as the reason for missing the record. That was also why he took so little off Walker's time.

The first lap, paced by James Mays had been well inside Walker's time, as was the 800 metres in 1:55.73, a second better than Walker. But when secondary pacemaker Rob Harrison dropped out at the

From Pat Butcher, Budapest

halfway mark in 2:25.02, Cram was on his own. He was still two seconds better than Walker but without the impetus of either pacemakers or first class challengers, as he had in the 1,500 metres and one mile records recently. Cram only just made it in time.

Cram said immediately afterwards: "It was very, very tough. I'm not going to do anything like that again for a long time. The fact that the record has stood for so long shows how tough it was. It's like running a world record mile, and having to do one more lap on top."

But that extra lap and that one-hundredth of a second means that Cram now has set three world records in 20 days, 21 days less than it took Sebastian Coe to perform the same feat in 1979.

David Coles, almost certainly clinched the javelin place in the European Cup team for Mos-

cow on August 17-18 when he won with 86.32 metres, and had two more throws better than Ronald Bradstock. Another impressive aspect of current British athletics prominence was how these two dominated the competition in a country which can boast two former javelin world record holders.

Tom McKean's second place to Edwin Keoch continues the Scot's extraordinary career in the 800m, for he brought his time to the verge of world class with 1:46.03. Due principally to running most of his races in Scotland, McKean had not lost an 800m in two years until last Friday. And then it took Olympic champion Joaquim Cruz to beat him in the IAC meeting. McKean had beaten Cram and David Wagenknecht in his other two big races so far this season.

McKean has now lost his second race in three days after winning 34 in a row. But considering the erratic way he ran this race, boxed in for most of the first lap, and then jockeying for position until as late as his sprint 15 metres from the line, McKean still showed he has a great future. He was pipped by Keoch, sixth in the Olympics, and took over a second off his previous best.

John Herbert set a personal best of 17.13m in winning the triple jump on a day that Oleg Protsenko raised the European record to 17.69m in the Soviet championships in Leningrad. Herbert had stagnated for a couple of years after setting his previous best of 17.05 in the World Student Games in Edmonton. This back up jump yesterday was 17m flat.

**Budapest results**

**Men**

100m: 1. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 2. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 3. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 4. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 5. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 6. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 7. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 8. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 9. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 10. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 11. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 12. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 13. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 14. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 15. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 16. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 17. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 18. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 19. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 20. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 21. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 22. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 23. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 24. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 25. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 26. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 27. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 28. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 29. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 30. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 31. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 32. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 33. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 34. Steve Cram (GB) 1:50.96, 35. 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## CRICKET

# Rain nurtures Australian hopes of securing a draw in fourth Test

By John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent

Given the weather, England have a great chance of winning the fourth Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, and so getting a hand on the Ashes. With two days left and four first innings wickets in hand, they lead Australia by 191 runs. The series is level at the moment, and there are two more Tests to play.

As the Australians watched the rain coming down in Manchester yesterday, their hopes of further delays in their must have risen. They know that Old Trafford, rather than having as you would expect the best in latest covers, rely on a molly accumulation. The pitch, too, is so slow that batsmen intent simply on saving a match, as Australia will be, should be hard to get out.

So far, though, England have had things very much their own way. On Saturday, when two and a half hours' play was lost to rain, Gattings stole the show, as he often did in India last winter. It was only a split vote that he was chosen for India. He had been dropped after the second of last summer's Test matches against West Indies and not brought back. But Gower's advocacy helped to get him on the tour, and now even the last of the doubters are being obliged to think again.

There were barriers to be broken down in Gattings' game — some mental, others technical, not the least of these being a tendency to hit across the line of the ball. But what he needed most of all was a settled place in the order. He had had one against Australia in 1981 under Brearley, when he and Boycott

## Wet weather in store

The meteorological office forecasts a cool, windy day for Manchester today with frequent blustery showers. This evening the showers are expected to become more scattered.

were the only specialist batsmen to survive the series, but never under Fletcher, Botham or Willis, who used him more as a dogsbody, sending him in anywhere from number one to eight. Since Gower changed that, in India, Gattings has shown the form for England and has made him in recent years a great country batsman, rated by most of his contemporaries as the equal of any.

This is, in fact, Gattings' ninth Test match since Gower sent him out in Bombay to take the end of last November to take the fight to the Indian bowlers. In little more than eight months he has scored 998 Test runs at an average of 90. All being well his 100 on Saturday, his first for England in England, will be the first of many.

Although conditions made it difficult to get the ball away, he played some sizzling shots, especially through the covers. His third wicket partnership of 156 with Lamb was forceful and of high quality. It was marked, too, by some excellent running between the wickets, which is ironic in view of the way it ended. Lamb, himself on course for his first hundred against Australia, was brilliantly thrown out from cover point by Matthews.

Unaccustomed to being upstaged, as he may have felt he was by Gattings, Botham was soon pressing, which he never

has any need to do. O'Donnell caught him well on the square leg boundary, a ball that Botham had looked to try and hit far out of sight. Gattings, however, stayed for another two hours, so authoritative by then that he was able to delight the large, cold and patient crowd by batting on in very poor light. When eventually he was caught at McDermott, he had been in for just under six hours and hit 21 fours. Only Ian Smith (256) and Dexter (174), both in 1964, have made a higher score against Australia at Old Trafford; indeed, only these two, Bill Edrich and Hammond, have made more there for England against anyone.

Australia had soon moved on to the defensive on Saturday morning. Lawson is not well enough at the moment to be in anything like his sharpest form; O'Donnell is not yet a top-class bowler, and Border was disinclined to risk Matthews against a rampaging Gattings. It also took away from the pleasure of seeing a leg-spinner in action that Holland, bowled at and outside the leg stump to a leg side field, though there was no rough for him to aim at.

But for the moment all the Australians are thinking about is escaping from Manchester with a draw, and that is understandable enough. With Wood back for the Fifth Test at Edgbaston next week and some sun to cheer them up, they would soon start to resemble a useful side again.

McDermott has again been the pick of their bowlers. At 20, he is the youngest of the five in the 1972, on his outstandingly successful first English tour. By the end of the fourth Test of that year Lillee had taken 21 wickets, the same number as McDermott has now. And all being well, McDermott will find that the Oval has a pitch with some bounce in it, rather than something as resilient as a doormat left out in the rain. There is a lot of cricket left in this series yet, whatever the present scorecard may suggest.

## Scoreboard

AUSTRALIA: First innings 257 (D C Room 81; P H Edwards four for 40, T Botham four for 79).	
GA Gough 14-w for 40	McDermott 74
AT Botham 14-w for 40	McDermott 47
WJ Gower 14-w for 40	McDermott 47
WJ Gower 14-w for 40	McDermott 47
WJ Gower 14-w for 40	McDermott 47
WJ Gower 14-w for 40	McDermott 47
WJ Gower 14-w for 40	McDermott 47
WJ Gower 14-w for 40	McDermott 47
WJ Gower 14-w for 40	McDermott 47
WJ Gower 14-w for 40	McDermott 47

● Lancashire cricket officials discovered a forged ticket racket during Saturday's play in the fourth Cornhill Test between England and Australia at Old Trafford. Chris Hassell, the club secretary, said it would take some weeks before the extent of the operation is known.



Comrades in arms: Gattings (left) is congratulated by his Middlesex colleague, Dowton, on reaching his hundred

## Hampshire left to count cost of third washout

Hampshire moved up a place, to third, in the John Player League yesterday without a ball being bowled. But they were left to count the cost.

Their scheduled match with Somerset was certain to be one of the county's most lucrative of the season, even though the West Country side would have been without Garner, Richards and Botham. But, in common with almost every other venue yesterday, heavy rain washed out proceedings.

It was Hampshire's third washout of the season and, with Sussex, Kent and Leicestershire not scheduled to be in action, Nicholas, the Hampshire captain, expressed his disappointment that his team were denied a chance to take over the leadership.

The only match to get underway was at Derby, where Derbyshire, ranked 25 for the loss of Barnett, from 3.2 overs before the contest became another victim of the weather.

The second day of the Britannia Assurance Championship match between Glamorgan and Kent at Swansea, was also lost, and pools of water on the ground make any further play today unlikely.

## No play yesterday

BRITANNIA ASSURANCE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP  
SWANSEA: Kent 203 for six (R A E Baptiste 50, v Glamorgan).  
JOHN PLAYER SPECIAL LEAGUE  
DERBY: Derbyshire 100 for six (R A E Baptiste 50, v Glamorgan).  
SOUTHERN LEAGUE  
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire 100 for six (R A E Baptiste 50, v Glamorgan).  
SOUTHERN LEAGUE  
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire 100 for six (R A E Baptiste 50, v Glamorgan).  
SOUTHERN LEAGUE  
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire 100 for six (R A E Baptiste 50, v Glamorgan).

## Meagre reward for the championship leaders

Not for the first time this season Essex have thwarted Middlesex's ambitions. In between the squalls that bedevilled cricket around the country, a couple of half centuries and two bonus points was the championship leaders' lot for Saturday.

Middlesex retained their slender lead over Gloucestershire, who were not playing, and have, already, a match in hand. Slack and Butcher made the half centuries at Chelmsford, but for Essex, fast to medium-fast bowlers (Alex Bedser takes issue with packaging them and their like as seamers) restricted the run flow.

Third placed Hampshire made better headway at Bourne-mouth. Connor and Tremlett took three wickets apiece against a strange looking Somerset line-up. Botham was involved with loftier matters. Richards and Garner are injured, opening the way for young players. Despite this, Geoffrey Dean, one of Somerset's young fast bowlers, has decided he has had enough of the weather and has gone on holiday to Turkey.

Elsewhere, Amies' 96th century was overshadowed by the 199 of his Warwickshire team mate, Lord, whose maiden championship hundred it was. A Yorkshire fielder ran him out going for his 200th run. Ward, chosen for Surrey at the eleventh hour, also scored his maiden hundred, this off Derbyshire.

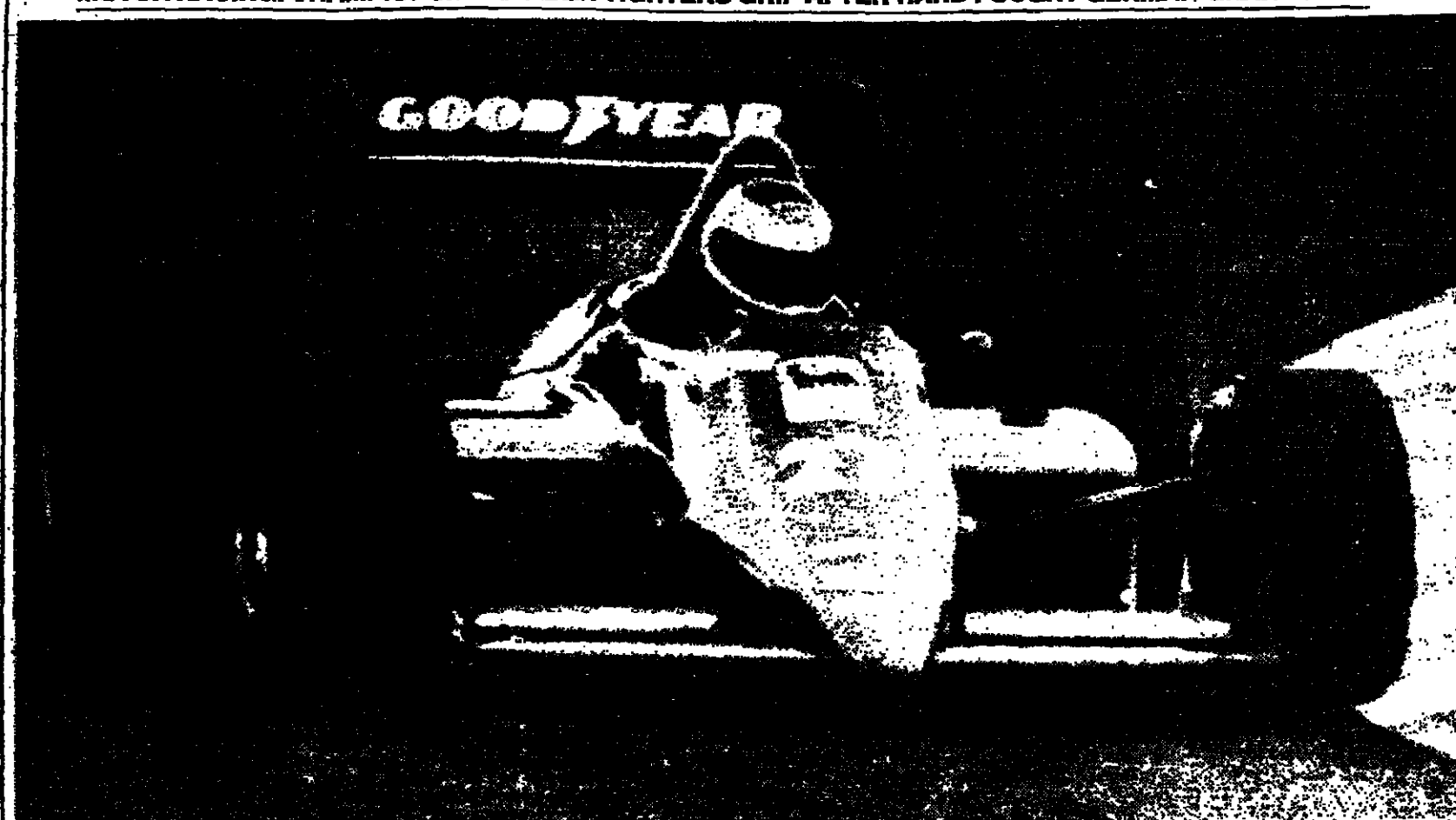
## Derbyshire v Surrey

Match abandoned, Derbyshire 2pts, Surrey 2.	
10. A. Bedser to M. Tremlett	10
11. A. Bedser to M. Tremlett	10
12. A. Bedser to M. Tremlett	10
13. A. Bedser to M. Tremlett	10
14. A. Bedser to M. Tremlett	10
15. A. Bedser to M. Tremlett	10
16. A. Bedser to M. Tremlett	10
17. A. Bedser to M. Tremlett	10
18. A. Bedser to M. Tremlett	10
19. A. Bedser to M. Tremlett	10
20. A. Bedser to M. Tremlett	10

## John Player League

1. Somerset (5)	11	7	4	0	0	28
2. Hampshire (5)	11	6	4	0	0	28
3. Yorkshire (5)	11	5	3	1	1	26
4. Gloucestershire (5)	11	5	3	1	1	26
5. Warwickshire (5)	11	5	3	1	1	26
6. Lancashire (5)	11	5	3	1	1	26
7. Derbyshire (5)	11	5	3	1	1	26
8. Essex (5)	11	5	3	1	1	26
9. Kent (5)	11	5	3	1	1	26
10. Northamptonshire (5)	11	5	3	1	1	26

## MOTOR RACING: CHAMPIONSHIP LEADER TIGHTENS GRIP AFTER HARD FOUGHT GERMAN GRAND PRIX



Driving force: Alboreto guides his Ferrari to victory at the Nürburgring yesterday

## Mistake by Prost allows Alboreto to ease home

From John Blunsden  
Nürburgring

Michele Alboreto extended his lead over Alain Prost in the world championship from two to five points by taking the lead from the finishing line of yesterday's German Grand Prix by 11.6sec.

It was the second victory of the season for the Ferrari driver, and it was made easier for him nine laps before the end of the race when Prost slid off the track temporarily when the brake pedal of his Marlboro McLaren-TAG went soft and he misjudged his entry into the last corner before the pits. From then on Alboreto, the third driver to lead the race, could afford to ease his pace for the first time in what had been an unusually hard fought grand prix.

At the start Ayrton Senna made a brilliant getaway in his JPS Lotus, but he was overtaken by Prost on the grid. Teo Fabi, in pole

## Renault's warning

The Renault car company have told the Formula One team Ligier that they may not be able to supply them with engines next season. A decision is expected by the end of the month.

position with his Toleman-Hart, was overwhelmed through excess wheelspin. However, Keke Rosberg put his Williams Honda ahead halfway through the opening lap and he remained there until Senna fought back in front on lap 16. Senna then led the race for 10 laps before retiring with a broken drive shaft joint.

With Rosberg back in front again, a close-fought battle for second place emerged between Alboreto, Eliseo Angelis, in the second JPS Lotus and Prost. By lap 32 de Angelis's oil warning light had come

on and eight laps later his car expired in a cloud of smoke.

By this time Rosberg's earlier lead of six seconds had been reduced to only two, and on lap 45 Alboreto took the inside line at the corner before the pit straight, and as Rosberg went wide Prost followed the Ferrari through to relegate the Williams to third place. On lap 57 Rosberg made a quick stop for tyres, but he was also running short of brakes. When he had worn out a disc six laps from the end he had to call it a day.

Meanwhile, Nigel Mansell, who had brought the other Williams through from an initial seventh place to third, was engaged in a stirring battle with Jacques Laffite's Ligier-Renault, the two cars passing and repassing repeatedly in what Mansell said afterwards had been "a terrific scrap". It ended five laps too early when Mansell's engine suddenly lost half its boost.

Laffite went ahead again to be followed by Thierry Boutsen and his Arrows-BMW on the next lap. Then Niki Lauda, who had stopped to replace a loose wheel on his McLaren, pipped him to the line for fifth place on the final lap.

Fabi, whose 10leman slipped to eighth place at the start, later fought for lap after lap with Nelson Piquet until the Brabham broke a turbo at the start of the 24th lap and came to rest with flames trailing from the car. But Fabi's race was only to last a further six laps. The Toleman's engine cut out and then cut in again so suddenly that it broke the car's transmission.

The Renault team had a miserable race, all three cars retiring. Francois Hesnault was the first to go with clutch failure; Patrick Tambay locked a wheel and slid off into some sand and Derek Warwick's rev-limiter broke and interfered with his ignition timing.

Jonathan Palmer's Zakspeed retired early when a drive belt broke, but Martin Brundle soldiered on in the underpowered Tyrrell-Ford to be classified in the top 10. He finished two places behind his team-mate, Stefan Bellof.

RESULTS: 1. M. Alboreto (Ita, Ferrari, 1hr 35m. 31.32sec average speed 181.147mph). 2. A. Prost (Fra, McLaren, 1:36.40sec, 180.54mph). 3. J. Lauda (Ger, Arrows, 1:36.52sec, 180.41mph). 4. T. Boutsen (Bel, Arrows, 1:36.56sec, 180.37mph). 5. N. Mansell (GB, Williams, 1:36.58sec, 180.34mph). 6. J. Hesnault (Fra, Renault, 1:36.59sec, 180.33mph). 7. G. Borge (Swe, Ferrari, 1:36.59sec, 180.33mph). 8. D. Warwick (GB, Tyrrell, 1:36.59sec, 180.33mph). 9. S. Bellof (Ger, Tyrrell, 1:36.59sec, 180.33mph). 10. M. Brundle (GB, Tyrrell, 1:36.59sec, 180.33mph). 11. S. Piquet (Ned, Tyrrell, 1:36.59sec, 180.33mph). 12. K. Rosberg (Fin, Williams, 1:36.59sec, 180.33mph). 13. E. Angelis (Ita, Lotus, 1:36.59sec, 180.33mph). 14. E. de Angelis (Ita, Lotus, 1:36.59sec, 180.33mph). 15. H. Rothemann (Neth, Osella, 1:36.59sec, 180.33mph).

DRIVERS: 1. Alboreto 4pts, 2. Prost 41, 3. de Angelis 26, 4. Rosberg 16, 5. Boutsen 16, 6. Piquet 13, 7. Tambay 11, 8. Lauda 8, 9. Bellof and Warwick 4, 10. de Cesaris and Arnoux 2, 17. Sator.

CONSTRUCTORS: 1. Ferrari 64, 2. McLaren 142, 3. JPS Lotus 10, 4. Williams 10, 5. Renault 15, 6. Brabham-BMW 14, 7. Ligier 13, 8. Arrows-BMW 8, 9. Tyrrell-Ford 4.

## MOTOR RALLYING

## Salonen extends his lead

Timo Salonen, of Finland, driving a Peugeot, won the Argentine motor rally on Saturday to increase his lead in the world drivers' championship.

Salonen recorded 10hr 4min 33sec for the four-stage, 2,614km event, with Wilfried Wiedner, of West Germany, in an Audi, almost 14 minutes behind in second place. Peugeot's lead in the manufacturers' championship, Salonen's Finnish teammate, Ari Vatanen, who suffered severe injuries in a crash on the first stage, is still intensive care in hospital in Cordoba.

Salonen's victory in the eighth of the 12 world championship rallies gave him a total of 108 points, 48 ahead of Sig Blomqvist, of Sweden, the defending champion. Blomqvist withdrew on the second stage after his Audi was damaged on a rugged section near Cordoba.

Salonen's win, reinforced by Reutemann's third place, also helped Peugeot's lead in the manufacturers' championship. Salonen's Finnish teammate, Ari Vatanen, who suffered severe injuries in a crash on the first stage, is still intensive care in hospital in Cordoba.

RESULTS: 1. T. Salonen (Fin, Peugeot, 10hr 4min 33sec, 2. W. Wiedner (Ger, Audi, 11hr 16min 33sec, 3. C. Reutemann (Arg, Peugeot, 12hr 47min 4. S. Blomqvist (Swe, Audi, 13hr 24min 5. J. Hannonen (Fin, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 6. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 7. A. Vatanen (Fin, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 8. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 9. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 10. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 11. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 12. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 13. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 14. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 15. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 16. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 17. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 18. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 19. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 20. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 21. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 22. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 23. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 24. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 25. S. Gaby (GB, Peugeot, 13hr 24min 26. S. 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# Talented Auchinlea has strongest Cup credentials

By Mandarin

Auchinlea, a progressive High Line colt, can outstay his six rivals in the Armstrong Memorial Challenge Cup at Ripon this afternoon. Since finishing second to Cane Mill over 10 furlongs at Nottingham in April, Auchinlea has won twice over today's distance of a mile and a half. In his 27,000 handicap provides an ideal opportunity for this lightly-raced colt to chalk up his third success.

The form of Auchinlea's victories at Beverley and Carlisle has worked out well. Creeping runner-up at Beverley, his next two races while Dozario, who chased home Auchinlea at Carlisle, had won his previous two starts and has scored again since.

In beating Dozario by two lengths at Carlisle, Auchinlea knocked more than a second off the course record, a figure which had stood for more than 20 years. Between his two wins, Auchinlea could finish only four miles behind Singer's Tryst over 11 miles at York but he has not beaten far and that was an excellent contest as the runner-up was none other than Kazaroun, an impressive winner of the Goodwood Stakes at Goodwood that week and now a short-priced favourite for the Totter-Ebor at York later this month.

Bill Watts thinks enough of Auchinlea to have entered him for the Ebor, in which he has been allocated 13lb. While the ultra-competitive handicap may be a little high at this stage of Auchinlea's career, he is obviously a colt with a future and today's prize looks tailor-made for him.

Pike's Peak and Old Hubert are also entered for the Ebor but I have more regard for Wonderful Surprise, who shaped well in his first race for the form which he took to Melkior at Nottingham last week.

Michael Jarvis's horses are just beginning to find their form and Makala, a sound second to Adipola on her Newbury debut last Saturday, may be more than a little over-optimistic in the children's Day Maiden Stakes.

## Course specialists

**RIPON**  
TRAINER: M. R. Stables, 12 winners from 58 runners, 31.8% at 11.50% to 14.5%.

**WOLVERHAMPTON**  
TRAINER: H. C. D. 11 winners from 44 runners, 24.5% at 11.50% to 14.5%.

**FOLKESTONE**  
TRAINER: P. Wainwright, 11 winners from 49 runners, 22.4% at 11.50% to 14.5%.

**Blinkered first time**  
WOLVERHAMPTON: M. R. Stables, 12 winners from 58 runners, 31.8% at 11.50% to 14.5%.

**RIPON**  
TRAINER: M. R. Stables, 12 winners from 58 runners, 31.8% at 11.50% to 14.5%.

## GOING: Good

Draw advantage: 5f-6f, low numbers best

2.30 CHILDREN'S DAY MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o; 12,327; 1m 2n) (11 runners)

1	BRIGADIER TROY (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
2	DAVID WOOD (J. Longstaff) 9-0	M Handley	10
3	DAVID WOOD (J. Longstaff) 9-0	M Handley	10
4	FAIRFAX MONDAY (J. Russell) 9-0	B Buckton	7
5	REVEREND RABBIT (J. Russell) 9-0	N Gifford	6
6	REVEREND RABBIT (J. Russell) 9-0	N Gifford	6
7	REVEREND RABBIT (J. Russell) 9-0	N Gifford	6
8	REVEREND RABBIT (J. Russell) 9-0	N Gifford	6
9	REVEREND RABBIT (J. Russell) 9-0	N Gifford	6
10	REVEREND RABBIT (J. Russell) 9-0	N Gifford	6
11	REVEREND RABBIT (J. Russell) 9-0	N Gifford	6

## Ripon selections

By Mandarin

2.30 Teased, 3.0 Class Hopper, 3.30 Auchinlea, 4.0 Makala, 4.30 Night Warrior, 5.0 Runner.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.30 The Prudent Prince, 3.30 Old Hubert, 4.0 Makala, 4.30 Joli's Girl.

3.0 SEE-SAW SELLING STAKES (2-y-o; 21,335; 6f) (10)

1	031000	BETTY ANN (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
2	031001	BETTY ANN (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
3	031002	BETTY ANN (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
4	031003	BETTY ANN (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
5	031004	BETTY ANN (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
6	031005	BETTY ANN (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
7	031006	BETTY ANN (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
8	031007	BETTY ANN (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
9	031008	BETTY ANN (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
10	031009	BETTY ANN (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9

3.30 ARMSTRONG MEMORIAL CHALLENGE CUP (handicap; 25,328; 1m 4f) (7)

1	1000-4	WONDERFUL SURPRISE (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
2	1000-5	WONDERFUL SURPRISE (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
3	1000-6	WONDERFUL SURPRISE (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
4	1000-7	WONDERFUL SURPRISE (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
5	1000-8	WONDERFUL SURPRISE (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
6	1000-9	WONDERFUL SURPRISE (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
7	1000-10	WONDERFUL SURPRISE (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9

4.0 EBF TRAMPOLINE MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o; 22,644; 5f) (11)

1	0000-0	DRAGONFLY HOUR (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
2	0000-1	DRAGONFLY HOUR (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
3	0000-2	DRAGONFLY HOUR (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
4	0000-3	DRAGONFLY HOUR (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
5	0000-4	DRAGONFLY HOUR (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
6	0000-5	DRAGONFLY HOUR (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
7	0000-6	DRAGONFLY HOUR (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
8	0000-7	DRAGONFLY HOUR (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
9	0000-8	DRAGONFLY HOUR (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
10	0000-9	DRAGONFLY HOUR (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
11	0000-10	DRAGONFLY HOUR (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9

4.30 TOMMY SHEDDEN CHALLENGE TROPHY (handicap; 22,687; 1m 1f) (8)

1	040-001	COMMANDEER GENERAL (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
2	040-002	COMMANDEER GENERAL (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
3	040-003	COMMANDEER GENERAL (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
4	040-004	COMMANDEER GENERAL (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
5	040-005	COMMANDEER GENERAL (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
6	040-006	COMMANDEER GENERAL (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
7	040-007	COMMANDEER GENERAL (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
8	040-008	COMMANDEER GENERAL (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9

5.0 MERRY GO-ROUND HANDICAP (handicap; 21,802; 6f) (17)

1	00-220	CARANNA (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
2	00-221	CARANNA (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
3	00-222	CARANNA (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
4	00-223	CARANNA (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
5	00-224	CARANNA (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
6	00-225	CARANNA (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
7	00-226	CARANNA (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
8	00-227	CARANNA (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
9	00-228	CARANNA (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
10	00-229	CARANNA (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
11	00-230	CARANNA (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
12	00-231	CARANNA (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
13	00-232	CARANNA (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
14	00-233	CARANNA (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
15	00-234	CARANNA (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
16	00-235	CARANNA (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9
17	00-236	CARANNA (J. Russell) 9-0	M Birch	9

## Leaders on the Flat

By Mandarin

Trainer	Wins	Plcs	Stds	Losses	Win %
H. C. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
S. C. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
I. B. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
P. B. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
M. J. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
C. B. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
H. W. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
L. D. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
J. D. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
K. D. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
N. D. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
O. D. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
P. D. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
Q. D. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
R. D. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
S. D. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
T. D. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
U. D. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
V. D. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
W. D. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
X. D. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
Y. D. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5
Z. D. D.	10	24	23	1	28.5

# Crown courts can hear appeals against rating assessments

By Mandarin

Norwich City Council v Investors in Industry Commercial Properties Ltd. Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Parker and Lord Justice Balcombe. Judgment delivered July 31.

An appeal lay to the crown court from the determination by a rating authority of an application under paragraph 3A of Schedule 1 to the General Rate Act 1967 (introduced by section 15 of the Local Government Act 1974) for remission or reduction of the payment of rates "if they consider that the payment would cause hardship to the person liable for those rates".

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by Norwich City Council from the order of Judge Mosley, QC, in Norwich Crown Court on November 15, 1984 that that court had no jurisdiction to entertain the appeal of a company, Investors in Industry Commercial Properties Ltd., under section 7 of the General Rate Act 1967, be set aside. It was said that the appeal concerned 200 local authorities.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was given on terms as to costs.

Mr Raymond Sears, QC and Mr Mark Lowther, QC for the council; Mr William Glover, QC and Mr Matthew Horton for the company.

LORD JUSTICE PARKER said that since October 2, 1976 the company (who were formerly Anglo Commercial Properties Ltd.) had been set up as owners of a large office block, Kilm House, Norwich, which was completed in June 1976 and since then had been let to various tenants.

In December 1970 the council, who were the rating authority, resolved, pursuant to section 17 of the General Rate Act 1967 that the provisions of Schedule 1 (rating of unoccupied property) should apply to their area.

The company applied to the council to remit or reduce the payment of rates payable under the Schedule. The total amount involved was some £274,000.

The application was refused and the company sought to appeal to the crown court under section 7 of the

General Rate Act 1967, which was a consolidating Act, which included the various powers in section 7.

Solicitors: Sharpe Pritchard & Co. for Mr R. Bamford, Norwich; Hunt & Hunt, Romford.

His Lordship referred to section 4 of the Poor Relief Act 1601, section 4 of the Poor Relief Act 1743 which referred to "any neglect or omission to pay rates or taxes".

The General Rate Act 1967, which was a consolidating Act, which included the various powers in section 7.

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# No power to alter benefit regulations

By Mandarin

Regina v Secretary of State for Social Services, Ex parte Cotton. Before Mr Justice Mann. Judgment delivered July 31.

The Secretary of State for Social Services had no statutory power to alter benefit regulations under the Social Security Act 1975. The regulations in question related to the payment of benefits to persons who were unable to work due to illness.

The court held that the Secretary of State's power to make regulations was limited to the power to fill in the details of the provisions of the Act. He was not permitted to alter the substance of the provisions.

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Many of our top clients are beginning to realise the true talent of our secretaries and are promoting them to executive positions within the company. If you are a skilled secretary in your mid twenties, with at least two years' experience, available immediately, and don't want to be a secretary for ever, telephone Victoria Martin on 01-499 9175.

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Do you have a sense of humour, enjoy working on your own, like keeping tabs on your busy dynamic, ever-travelling boss? - well, look no further. Of course, you will need shorthand/typing, so able to work out the odd figure and enjoy a lot of telephone liaison with Europe so a language would be useful and your maturity to deal with any problem will probably mean you are aged 25-30.



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A bright experienced Personal Assistant with plenty of initiative is required for the M.D. of a busy commercial PR agency. This work is varied, requiring good organisational and secretarial skills and an ability to communicate well on the telephone. Book-keeping experience an advantage. Age 25-30. Salary: £8,000-£9,500

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A top level PA with usual shorthand/secretarial skills is needed for the Chairman of an international computer hardware group. He takes an active part in running the company and requires a good all rounder with a clean, mature manner and well-educated. Age 25+. 01-377 8600 01-439 7001

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Required from September for senior partner in international Design Consultancy in Chiswick/Hammersmith. Shorthand and good business experience. Salary negotiable. CV and details please to: Isabel Bowler, Partnership Design, London W4 3PD.

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A team spirit is essential for this busy but exciting position. One of the City's leading investment banks needs an enthusiastic, flexible and cheerful secretary to help look after their fast expanding trading department. You must be a quick, hard worker with good accurate typing, preferably shorthand and 'A' levels. Please ring 588 3535: **Crone Corkill** Recruitment Consultants

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We are an international firm of Chartered Accountants with a high reputation in the financial world. Due to recent reorganisation, we now have a requirement for experienced secretaries. Working as part of a busy, friendly team you will be responsible for liaison with clients and organising the office.

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## PUBLISHING

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Our Client who are publishers based in Covent Garden are seeking a bright enthusiastic secretary who thrives in a fast moving environment.

Your duties will involve the organisation of conferences and presentations to major companies, maintaining a smooth running office, and the co-ordination of the Sales Director's busy schedule. If you have speeds of 100/60 and are aged between 19-25, and a non-smoker, you will receive a position which offers full involvement and a salary of £8,500.

Please contact  
**Shan Cockhill**



## MUSIC PUBLISHING to £9,000 neg.

Our client a leading firm of music publishers, representing a number of world famous artists seeks a secretary to a senior executive. This position includes a good percentage of administrative responsibilities. 100/60 skills needed.

## KENSINGTON to £10,000

New and rapidly expanding firm in high tech sales and marketing operation as secretary/administrator. Your role will be to set up the office and all administrative systems. Potential to move into a sales/marketing executive position. Shorthand, typing ability and previous WP experience essential.

## PERSONNEL SECRETARY £9,000 neg.

A famous name of international management consultants seeks a secretary to their Manager responsible for recruitment of professional staff. Become involved in all areas of recruitment. First class offices and benefit package. An A Level education and 100/60 skills needed.

City 01-240 3551, West End 01-240 3531/3531

**Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants**

## MORE THAN JUST A SECRETARY £9,000 + mortgage

One of the largest Merchant Banks in the City is looking for an Administrator for their secretaries. Your work will be highly confidential, you will be one of a team of four who will act as a central information service on client companies and process all incoming and outgoing correspondence, in order to prepare views sheets for the senior directors. The company has superb new offices near Cannon Street and offers excellent benefits. If you have 'A' levels, 60+ typing and are aged 22-28 with a working knowledge of French plus German/Spanish of Italian please ring:

588 3535

**Crone Corkill**  
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18, Eldon Street, EC2

## EXEC. SEC/AUDIO c. £8,000

An extremely busy role in the City. Exclusive recruitment group. Organising the frequent overseas travel of the Managing Director. A varied role including organising and attending press conferences, and a lot of telephone liaison. 20-25 yrs with 60+ WP skills.

## PUBLIC RELATIONS W1-£7,500

Definite development prospects assisting 2 young account success in this dynamic PR consultancy. An involved & varied role including organising and attending press conferences, and a lot of telephone liaison. 20-25 yrs with 60+ WP skills.

Contact Carol Daniels  
(01) 631 1541

**PRICE JAMIESON & PARTNERS (Rec Cons)**

## SURREY/BERKS c. £10,000

Exciting venture for top PA/SEC to set up subsidiary office of a major London company to be based Surrey/Berks border. You will need to possess excellent admin skills which will be put to full use. Your presentation will be excellent, and your secretarial skills a safe 90/55. Age 23-30. Contact Josephine Morrison on 629 4343

## JEWELLERY - MARKETING

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## PA SECRETARY TO BOARD DIRECTOR

Lively, hardworking, successful promotion/advertising agency needs experienced Secretary (90/60). Please send CV to: The Marketing Triangle Ltd 17 Newman Street, London W1P 3HP

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If you're fluent in French, are around 27, have banking experience, this international bank in the City will handsomely reward you for your skills. You'll work for the General Manager, using shorthand in both languages. Beautiful offices and superb banking benefits.

## PHARMACEUTICALS £8,000

Again, fluent French is essential for this interesting position within this American pharmaceutical group in Staines, near the station. Working for two Product Directors, secretarial skills of 100/60 in English will be required. Age c. 25. Salary £8,000 + benefits.

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The world of interior design is exhilarating - and exhausting! The Creative Director needs a versatile PA/Secretary with boundless energy. You should be looking for a challenge and have skills of 90/50 and WP experience.

## PA to MD £11,000

Marvelous opportunity to get involved in organising company functions, co-ordinating seminars and conferences, researching info and creating database files of customers and competitors in addition to providing full secretarial support for the MD of this major FMCG company. You'll need 'A' level education, at least 5 years experience at senior level and excellent S/H Typing/WP skills.

## Conferences to £7,500

Would you enjoy assisting with the promotion, marketing and administration of conferences? If so, you should be cheerful and well-educated with at least a year's office experience WP and good typing.



## Secretary/Administrator

**£8,000-£9,000** Attractive Regent St Office A key job in a trendy audiol product export company. As we are still small this is a good opportunity to become involved in all aspects of the business, you will be trained to run the office and to operate the one word processor/computer. If you have initiative and imagination, an attitude and have good skills. Phone Christine Parsons 734 5102. Summer Holidays Included

## PROPERTY CO. W.5

Property Co. in W.5 requires an experienced sec (non smoker) with shorthand and audio. Knowledge of WP or willingness to learn, to work as Sec/PA to MD. In the first instance telephone: Mrs Sinclair on 587 8140 (no agencies please)

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For immediate/flexible hrs, 3 posts at present for working with top secretarial skills and office skills. 100 SH, 60+ typing, 24 hrs. Call 01-439 7001. Call Equinox Personnel Agy on 437 5841

## GRADUATE

To act as PA to a businesswoman/academic. Desk and field research. Typing and driving required. Location-Muswell Hill. SALARY £7,500 Send CV to Box 0545 W The Times

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## HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

## How to be your own boss

One pig, six chickens and a loom may not be the ideal means to self-sufficiency, either now or the year 2000. And although such modest assets enabled families to survive independently before the machine age turned us into a nation of employees, the methods today are more sophisticated. But the ends are the same as they were 200 years ago: to be self-supporting.

With the old idea of a safe job for life vanishing, more stimulating work patterns are fostering the growth of the entrepreneur, the freelance, the part-timer, the individual craftsman, designer, artist, the man or woman who can provide a service. With advances in technology and companies consistently relying less on permanent staff, the next 15 or 20 years will see many of today's junior managers heading towards redundancy.

"You will be getting older, and expensive, and blocking the way for younger people," says Professor Charles Handy, of the London Business School. "Employment is changing, becoming simply one phase of life. Organizations are becoming more like the armed services, taking people for 20 years but not forever. So you need to prepare for life beyond employment."

## Property and education are best investments

The two best investments, Professor Handy says, are in property and education. His advice is to contribute to a pension scheme early and to ensure your mortgage is paid off by the time you leave so that you have unencumbered property. Treat your pension as accumulating capital that you can use to start a business.

"Almost inevitably your second career will be self-employment or running a business. So make sure you have a professional or saleable skill to fall back on. We are moving into the 'credential society' where vocational qualifications are needed - in carpentry, computers, etc.

"During your past five or six years of company life, build up contacts, get to know your bank manager. Look at people and at networks as potential suppliers, contacts, customers."

All this puts greater emphasis on planning for the future than was contemplated by earlier generations whose career planning has generally been geared to progressing within a company or organization.

"But yourself at the centre," says John Whapham, a careers and personal development counsellor. Whereas an older generation went from university to corporate life and became "sucked into the system", he urges younger people to think more about fulfilling themselves in their work. He believes that, just as women

## Sally Watts looks at how to prepare for self-sufficiency in the future

have been adjusting to more "liberated" lives, men are starting to do the same at work and are less willing to sacrifice themselves to their company.

"Until now, corporations have controlled people's lives. But it's important to realize now that you will probably have to be in control of your own life and start relating yourself to the new order," says Mr Whapham. His work includes leading a counselling session at the Job Change Project, based at the Polytechnic of Central London.

"Think about cultivating your skills and resources for tomorrow when you have no company: think, too, about training, such as evening business courses."

Study and training are vital assets, both while you are employed and later, when you have your own

enterprise. Apart from getting on the day release or training schemes arranged by your firm, consider distance learning or relevant full-time, part-time or distance learning courses that you organize for yourself.

Open University programmes to evening degree courses. See what matches your interests and aptitudes at colleges and polytechnics in your area.

Many young graduates now, especially in science and engineering, are using their initiative to do further courses - both full- and part-time - such as MBA, MSc or the Diploma in Management Studies. As well as

extending skills and prospects, these equip graduates with useful management and business knowledge to draw on as entrepreneurs.

If you are already considering business start-up, find out about MSC courses, including small business courses and workshops, or the New Enterprise Programme directed at

more ambitious ventures which expect to grow quickly.

Also try to widen your experience within your company. Pauline Hyde, who founded the Forty Plus Career Development Group, specializing in redeployment of jobless executives, urges young men and women to get as broad a base of industrial experience as possible. Move around, perhaps to Europe or the United States, look at various specialties and constantly stretch yourself.

By the early 40s she reckons a manager should have been with three good companies. Among her clients are many who are in their 50s, yet have always with the same organization. Above all, says Mrs Hyde, do not become set in your ways - or in your company, or your job.

Today's young managers are tomorrow's entrepreneurs, so they need to cultivate a rather different - and certainly wider - set of skills and qualities than the typical company man or woman. Use the time you spend on a company payroll to acquire assets that will stand you in good stead when you are running your own business. For example, efficiency at controlling your own time - important when time means money; assertiveness and confidence; and the ability to negotiate and to manage people.

## Keep your skills and knowledge up-to-date

Keeping a flexible outlook helps you to be alert to possibilities, such as taking on a part-time job and spending the rest of the time in your own business; or finding ways to exploit your knowledge and experience in an emergency, perhaps by doing contract work or direct selling. For both these you would be self-employed and both could also lead to a full career.

Keep your skills and your knowledge of technology up to date. Try not to neglect any of your abilities - you never know when you may need them. If you are unsure about alternative careers, or the type of business venture to which you are best suited, you could usefully invest in a professional analysis, to discover what most complements your particular aptitudes.

As Professor Handy points out, redundancy will always be a shock, with its connotation of being no longer wanted. But the future trend among older age groups will be for skilled workers only to remain as employees.

For others there is the prospect of new careers and initiatives. And when you outgrow your company and start to create your own success story, your opportunities and choices will far outstrip those offered to our forebears by a pig, a loom and six chickens.



## University of Cambridge: Statistical Laboratory LECTURESHIP IN MATHEMATICS

The University expects to fill a Lectureship to be held in the Statistical Laboratory, which is responsible for the teaching of mathematical statistics, probability, and the mathematics of operational research in the Faculty of Mathematics. There is a particular need for a statistician, but applications are invited from candidates active in any of these areas. The post is to be filled as soon as possible; applications close 28th September 1985.

Further information may be obtained from the Secretary, Statistical Laboratory, 16 Mill Lane, Cambridge CB2 1SB. Tel: (0223) 65621.

## UNIVERSITY OF READING

## Lectureship in the Department of Linguistics

Applications are invited from qualified speech therapists to consider the Lectureship in the Department of Linguistics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of speech and language pathology in the Department. The successful candidate will be given to those who have specialized in children's disorders.

The appointment is from 1 October 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter. Salary on the scale £7,500 to £14,500 (under review) plus £1,000 (under review) plus £1,000 (under review). Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) are available from the Personnel Office, University of Reading, Whiteknights, PO Box 217, Reading RG6 2AA. Telephone (0754) 870133 ext 224. Please reference AC 8520. Closing date 9 September 1985.

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## LECTURESHP IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for 2 posts of Lecturer in the Department of Computer Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of computer science in the Department. The successful candidate will be given to those who have specialized in computer science.

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## University of Swansea

## Lecturer

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Business Studies. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of business studies in the Department. The successful candidate will be given to those who have specialized in business studies.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) are available from the Personnel Office, University of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP. Tel: (01792) 2971. Closing date 13 September 1985.

## University of Kent

## LECTURESHIP IN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Electronic Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of electronic engineering in the Department. The successful candidate will be given to those who have specialized in electronic engineering.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) are available from the Personnel Office, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NF. Tel: (01843) 2221. Closing date 13 September 1985.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

## Press and Public Relations Officer

£14,135 - £17,705

Applications are invited for appointment to a new post of Press and Public Relations Officer for the University of Leeds. Applications from candidates with a background in journalism and/or broadcasting would be particularly welcome.

The Press and Public Relations Officer will be responsible to the Registrar of the University. The appointment will be on the scale £14,135 - £17,705 (under review) according to age, qualifications and experience. It is hoped to make an appointment at or towards the top of the scale.

The appointment will be for a fixed period of five years from 1 October 1985, or such other date as may be agreed with the successful candidate. There may be the possibility of further fixed term appointments to follow.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 19/43. Closing date for applications 28th August 1985.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CARDIFF

## Lecturer in Law

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Law. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of law in the Department. The successful candidate will be given to those who have specialized in law.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) are available from the Personnel Office, University of Cardiff, Cardiff, Wales. Tel: (0117) 233311. Closing date 13 September 1985.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

## Lecturer in Law

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Law. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of law in the Department. The successful candidate will be given to those who have specialized in law.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) are available from the Personnel Office, University of London, London. Tel: (01) 495 3111. Closing date 13 September 1985.

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